The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 2. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1890. NO. 26

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Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ITEM.

Little Wheels.

The weaver waits for the spinner's yarn;
The spinner is idle for want of wool;
The shearers watch in the fragrant barn
For the sheep that graze by the meadow pool.
But little Boy Blue who drives the flock
Has fallen asleep by a sheltering rock,
While many a baby in Boston town
Is crying for want of a soft wool gown.

The shearers threatened in language strong;
The weavers' wrath can never be told;
The wheel is spinning an angry song,
And the babies' toes are purple with cold;
For the shepherd-lad who is sleeping still
Is a little wheel in the world's great mill,
And the world's full grist is not well ground
Till each little wheel turns round and round.

I dreamed this dream but an hour ago.
When I woke to my surprise
To find nurse galloping to and fro
And baby's fists thrust in his eye.
Oh, what little wheel was running away
And making so jolly a baby cry
Till his face was as red as a poppy's silk?
The lassie was late who brings the milk!

IN HIS TRUE COLORS.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

"A subscription?" said Doctor Angell, his frank face all smiles, "pray walk in, ladies, I am delighted that my poor, little bachelor's den of an office is so highly honored! Yes, as I often say, charity is one of the few luxuries in which we strugling professional men can afford to indulge. Pray be seated by the window, Miss Wallis—take the sofa, Mrs. Estcourt!"

It was all very well for Doctor Angell to call his office "a poor, litlte bacelor's den." But no one else would have ventured to affix any nomenclature to it. The floor was covered with a tiny patterned Persian carpet; the windows were draped with Japanese chintz, all gleaming with golden bees and butterflies, on a ground of crimson; the book-case and *secretaire* of inlaid walnut, were crested with alabaster statuettes and expensive bronze trinkets, and a painted china *jardiniere* near the sunshine was filled with freshly cut hothouse roses and ferns. Lucy Estcourt looked with glistening eyes; she liked pretty things, and the exquisitely ordered place gratified her senses as one of Palmer's marbles or Church's paintings might have done. And Blanche Wallis secretly vowed within herself to have just such a "love of a *jardiniere*" in her own *boudoir*, before she was twenty-four hours older.

"Yes," said Mrs Estcourt, who was the spokeswoman, a young widow. We are colecting funds for a Home for Indigent Widows. Squire Allan has promised us his old stone house by the pine-glen, free of all rent or charge, and our idea now is to furnish it and engage a matron without loss of time. Only think how much good we can accomplish!"

"It is a noble idea!" said young Dr. Angell, with kindling eyes.

"Yes said the pretty widow, adjusting the links of her jet chain. "I think it's a capital plan myself! And if you gentlemen will help us with a little ready money, we ladies will undertake to furnish the linen, china and house-keeping wares!"

Dr. Angell smiled.

"Dear ladies," said he, "I shall not attempt to disguise from you the fact that I am poor! But, as I said before, charity is the one extravagance in which I delight to indulge myself. Pray allow me!"

And taking a ten-dollar-bill from one of the drawers of the inlaid *secretaire*, he laid it [illegible] Mrs. Estcourt's hand.

"I only wish it w[illegible]," said he, with a graceful deprecatory motion, as she made haste to thank him. "But I hope you will accept it in the spirit in which it is given!"

"Oh, Doctor," smiled the young widow, if every gentleman in Silver Falls will give us as much, we will be able to open the home at once!"

And as the two ladies walked away, their conversation naturally turned on the gentleman whose elegant little sanctum they had just left.

"There, Lucy," said Miss Wallis, triumphantly, what did I tell you? Don't he look exactly like papa's picture of St. John, with that noble forehead, and the wavy, brown hair brushed so artistically away from it.

"Yes," said Mrs. Estcourt; and how beautifully he expressed himself about the luxury of giving! I do like a man to use select language, instead of plunging headlong into all manner of slang, like poor Cousin Jack!"

"And his velvet smoking-cap' tasseled with gold," added Blanche, enthusiastically. "Did you see it on its peg? And the carved Swiss glove-box on the mantle? And the *sweet* Turkish chibouk, with its enameled standard and amber mouth-piece; and, oh, Lucy, the *perfectly* fitting boots that he wore?"

"My dear Blanche, what nonsense you are talking!" said Mrs. Estcourt, with the superior smile which became a married woman, and one who was full eighteen months older than her companion. But, for all that, the pretty widow thought a good deal about Dr. Angell and his deep blue eyes and St. John forehead, as she sat at her needlework that afternoon.

"Jack," said she to the much-enduring cousin who had been hopelessly in love with her, ever since she was a school-girl in a sun-bonnet and bronzed kid boots, "why don't you ask Dr. Angell to join your boating club?"

"Because he's such a confounded humbug!" said Mr. Jack Warren, snipping away at the bit of paper with the widow's scissors.

"Do put those scissors down, Jack!" said Lucy, a little impatiently. "A—humbug! Dr. Angell?"

"A regular dead-beat!" nodded Jack. "Good-looking, but shallow—smooth, but false."

"Jack!"

"Well, it's true," said Mr. Warren emphatically.

"How do you know?"

"From the fellow's looks, to be sure!"

"Now, Jack," said Mrs. Estcourt, flushing up to the roots of her golden hair, "that is all jealousy! Nothing in the world but jealousy!"

"Just as you chose to have it," said Jack serenely. "It don't matter a pin to me, either way. Only mark my words, Lucy, the Silver Falls people will find him out after awhile."

"Find him out?"

"Exactly," nodded Jack. "He's running old Dr. Jennings out of practice now. People prefer his soft voice and yellow wavy hair to the old fellow's brusque ways and rusty wig. But there'll be an end to his popularity one of these days."

"He gave me a ten-dollar-bill for the Indigent Widows' Home!" cried Mrs Estcourt, indignantly.

Jack only whistled. "He's a humbug for all that," said he.

Poor Jack! He was no reader of feminine character, else he would never have fanned the flame of his pretty cousin's evanescent fancy with the gales of opposition. He would have agreed with her, *intoto*; he would have loaded the young doctor with praises, and echoed every word of commendation that she spoke. But Jack Warren had always blundered through the world, and he was ture to his character in this instance.

"His frumpy forehead and yellow hair and soft voice don't make an Angel Gabriel of him," said Jack, "and so you'll find out."

And Lucy Estcourt was so nettled that she rose up and whisked out of the room, work-basket and all.

It was the afternoon of the next day that she took it into her capricious little head to visit a favorite old pesioner; an ancient toothless crone, who lived in a tenamant-house in the very dingiest part of the pretty little town of Silver Falls, and who was destined to occupy one of the rooms of the Home for Indigent Widows, when that beatific vision becam a certainty.

"Well Mrs. Midgetson, and how are you?" said Mrs. Estcourt, rustling softly into the room, radiant apparition of smiles and golden hair and attar of roses.

Mrs Midgetson dropped her knitting, and turned a manlike pair of silver spectacles toward the newcomer.

"I'm as well as ever I expect to be, my pretty dear," said she. "Only I'm worrited out of my mind!"

"Worrited, Mrs. Midgetson?"

"With the scolding, deary, and the confusion in the room next door, with a partition between, deary, as is no thicker than a sheet of paper. Listen yourself sweetheart, and you'll hear."

Lucy Estcourt listened, and became aware of a vague confusion of voices.

"But what is it Mrs. Midgetson?" said she half alarmed.

"It's poor Lizzie Wade, dear, as is dying of consumption. And she ain't been able to pay her doctor's bill as how should she, poor thing? and the doctor he's a-takin' of her sewing-machine by main force, the only thing as stood between her and starvation."

"The old wretch!" cried out Mrs. Estcourt, excitedly. "Why will people employ Dr. Jennings when there is such a noble, generous physician as Dr. Angell in town?"

"Eh?" said Mrs. Midgetson, staring through the huge spectacles. But it ain't Dr. Jennings, childie. It's—"

"Hush!"

Lucy held up her forefinger with an authoritative air, for that instant the voice of Dr. Angell himself was distinctly heard, utering the words:

"There's no use whimpering or making a scene. You owe me forty dollars, and I *will* be paid. You havn't got the money? Very well; I can sell the machine. And as for starving, *I* should starve, if everybody swindled me out of my bill, as you have done. Here, cartman, take this thing down-stairs.',

"Doctor! Doctor!" pleaded a faint voice, "Pray dont take my daughter's only bread-winner away from us! Have a little compassion and wait until we are able to pay you!"

"And that will be when?" interrupted the doctor, with a coarse laugh. "Cartman do you hear? Take it away at once, before these women have a chance to make any more scenes."

At that moment Lucy Estcourt opened the door of Mrs. Wades apartment and stood there like a beautiful avenging angel. "Cartman," said she to the sympathetic Irishman, who stood vacillating in the middle of the room, "put the machine into its place. Here, Doctor Angell, is the forty dollars owed you by that poor invalid. Take it, and enjoy it, if you can. And here, also," as the apostolic-looking young physician cowered beneath the indignant fire of her eyes, "is the donation you yesterday gave us for the Indigent Widow's Home. We want no contributions unless they are given in a spirit of true manly charity."

And without waiting either for Elizabeth Wabe's tearful thanks or Doctor Angell's apologies, she went back to Mrs. Midgetson's snuffy-smelling little room, and began to cry.

And this incident was Doctor Athanasius Angell's death-blow, socially and professionally speaking, in the town of Silver Falls. At the quarter's end he took down his sign, and left the place to Doctor Jennings and his rusty wig.

As for Cousin Jack, Lucy was so sweetly gracious to him during the next few days, that he actually took courage to ask her if she would have him. And he was never more astonished in his life, than when she said:

"Yes."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

The Queen Pays All Expenses.

The Queen's last "Free Trip to Europe" having excited such universal interest, the publishers of that popular magazine offer another and $200 extra for expenses, the person sending them the largest list of English words constructed from letters contained in the three words "British North America." Additional prizes consisting of Silver Tea Sets, China Dinner Sets, Gold Watches, French Music Boxes, Portiere Curtains, Silk Dresses, Mantel Clocks, and many other useful and valuable articles will also be awarded in order of merit. A special prize of a Seal Skin Jacket to the lady, and a handsome Shetland Pony to girl or boy (delivered free in Canada or United States) sending the largest lists. Everyone sending a list of not less than twenty words will receive a present. Send six U. S. 2c stamps for complete rules, illustrated catalogues of prizes, and sample number of *The Queen*. Address,

THE CANADIAN QUEEN,
Toronto, Canada.

—The *New York Ledger* for October 4 is a mine of interesting fact and fiction regarding the South, both the New South and the Old. It leads off with a brilliant character sketch of Henry W. Grady, journalist, orator and patriot, written by Oliver Dyer, in which the effect on the New South of Grady's life-work is luminously explained. A crisp editorial on "The Marvelous Revival of Prosperity in the South" tells its own tale. The Old South is pictured in the opening installment of a Kentucky war story entitled "Reunited," the pen-product of a distinguished Southern officer. In "For Isobel," Maurice Thompson gives a vignette of *ante-bellum* life in Louisiana. James Parton tells the story of Cæsar Rodney of Delaware. An illustrated ballad by Thomas Dunn English and a story by Mrs. Amelia E. Barr are published in the same number.

—The history of Down's Elixir is identified with the history of New England for the last fifty years. It cures coughs and colds.

THE YAVI-SUPAIS.

An Almost Unknown Indian Tribe in Arizona.

Discovered in a Starving Condition by a Californian.

Colonel W. H. Holabird of Claremont, Los Angeles county, is at the Palace Hotel, having just returned from an exploring expedition in the canyons of the Colorado. He left Williams, a station on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, with his guide, William Bass, a teamster, a photographer and two servants, and traveled through an almost wholly unexplored region. About 100 miles due north of Williams he found the Yavi-Supai tribe of Indians, living in exclusion in Cataract canyon, not far from the Grand canyon of the Colorado.

"I found there a strange race of red men," said Colonial Holabird to a Chronicle reporter last evening. "I guess I was the second white man who ever visited their canyon. They are a peaceable people, but avoid coming in contact with the whites. They are of the Apache family, but are evidently a very ancient people. The men are magnificent specimens of manhood, with fine physiques. I rounded up the settlement and counted just 247 of them, fully two-thirds being females. The valley in which their tribe have lived for many years in seclusion has but two ways of approach. It contains perhaps 2000 acres, and is inclosed by almost perpendicular walls 4000 feet high.

"The chief of the strange tribe living in this canyon is an old man of 60 years named Captain Tom, a name given him by John D. Lee, the Mormon, who escaped from Utah and for six years lived in hiding with the red men. He was the first white man the Yavi-Supais had ever seen, and he taught the chief the white man's language and the use of firearms. The Indians live in small houses woven from young willow trees. They are a simple and harmless people, wholly unacquainted with civilization. The young men are experts with the bow and arrow, and can kill birds in the air and rabbits on the run with the greatest ease. The old chief met our party with two warriors as a bodyguard. They were decked up with paint and their trappings, and looked fierce enough.

"I found these Indians in a starving condition, living on cedar berries and grass seeds. As soon as I reached the railroad I communicated with the Interior Department, asking for assistance for these Indians, and the reply from the Interior Department stated that the red men were a wandering people and could not ask the government for assistance. I have since reported the case to General Miles, and he has promised to investigate the matter. The Indians are not a roving people, but have lived in the canyon for a century or more. General Miles informed me that he had heard of this strange race, but had never been able to secure a guide to the canyon where they live.

"Dr. Samuel Dorchester, whom I met at Williams, A. T., has just concluded taking the Indian census of Arizona, which shows an Indian population in the territory as follows: Navajos, 18,000; Papagos, Pimas and Maricopas, 9000; San Carlos Apaches, 4500; Moquis, 2200; Mojaves, 2200 and Yavi-Supais, 250, being a total of over 38,000 Indians in Arizona."—[San Francisco Chronicle.

Temperature of the Sea.

The thermometer has become a useful instrument in examining the basins into which the bottom of the sea is divided. The geography of the sea-bottom is determined from the temperature of the water as readily as it would be by repeated soundings. When the Challenger cruised in the waters east and south of China several years ago, the geography of the different seas formed by the groups and chains of islands off that coast was made out in this way.

In the open Pacific, and in all seas into which the oceanic currents flow, the temperature varies from the surface to the bottom. Of course the deeper water is the cooler.

If a basin be cut off from this general flow up to within a certain depth from the surface, then the temperature will be found to lower just as in the ocean, until a depth is reached just even with the top of the enclosing bank or reef. From that point to the bottom the temperature is found to be uniform.

Some observations in the waters named will make this intelligible. It was found that the temperature of the Celebes Sea varied until a depth of seven hundred fathoms was reached. From that depth down to more than twenty-five hundred fathoms there was no perceptible change. The walls of its basin, then, toward the Pacific, rise to within seven hundred fathoms of the surface. No colder water than that of the tropical Pacific at a depth of seven hundred fathoms was poured into this basin, and that was the temperature that the basin could preserve.

In the Sulu Sea the temperature remained the same from a depth of four hundred fathoms to the bottom at more than twenty-five hundred fathoms. All this body of water was warmer than that of the Celebes, because the rim of its basin coming nearer the surface, not so cold water could flow in from the ocean.

In the Molucca passage the temperature of the water decreased gradually from the surface to the bottom. This proves that these waters are not cut off from the ocean currents by any ridge toward the Pacific.—[Youth's Companion.

Coffee Cochineal.

The coffee plantations in the department of Amatitlan, Guatemala, have lately been ravaged by a peculiar insect, which M. Adolf Vendrell has ascertained to be a new species of cochineal. The principal industry in this district formerly was the cultivation of cochineal. When examined microscopically, one of the insects is seen to contain a yellowish liquid with thousands of little eggs. As the development of the eggs continues they become larger, and the liquid diminishes, so that a dry insect contains no liquid, but innumerable eggs of a reddish yellow color, which look like very fine powder, and are transported by the wind as easily as the pollen of flowers.

In December the insects are in the former condition, and about February and March the female insect reaches the stage of full development and ejects the eggs, covering them with its body. The insects are only noticed on the coffee plants when the females are fecundated; but by this time the plant has become sickly and yellow; it is imperfectly nutrified, and, should it reach the fruiting stage, the berries are small and of little value. M. Vendrell thinks that this is because the insects extract nitrogen from the plants, and he consequently advises manuring with nitrate of soda.—[Scientific American.

A Rare Mineral.

The State Mining Bureau received from the New Almaden Mine, Santa Clara county, recently, a curious specimen of pilinite. It is in the form of a thin sheet and closely resembles sheepskin. From Assistant Mineralogist Schneider it was learned that this mineral was discovered in Silesia by Professor von Lasanlx in 1876 and is considered rare. In fact, until a short time ago, specimens of the mineral were accepted without question as asbestos. It cannot be dissolved by any known agency and when fused loses nothing but the water in it. It takes its name from the Greek pilinos.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

Not a Doubtful State.

"Papa, what is a doubtful State?" asked little Freddy, who had been looking over the political news.

"Marriage is a doubtful state, my son," answered Brown, with a humorous twinkle in his eye as he looked at his better half. Don't you think so, Mrs. Brown?"

"No, I don't think it's a state at all," she answered; "to me it always seemed like a ter-ror-tory."

Brown was silent.

A Humane Farmer.

There is a large farm in Mississippi on which there is only one old whip, and that is not used. The owner will not permit the whip to be used on any of the stock, and the farm does well, and the animals work with a will without feeling the lash.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

It is decided that the misquito can transmit yellow fever and malaria by the puncture with his little bill.

Some wonderful work has lately been done in the removal of diseased parts of the human body by electrolysis.

Dr. Hellman, who has been investigating the history of meteorology, says that the science dates from long before the Christian era.

A bill will be introduced into the British Parliament next season which proposes to restrict the public performances of hypnotic experiments. According to medical testimony much harm is done by amateurs dabbling in this science.

As the result of a severe burn a little Grass Valley, Cal., girl's side and arm grew together, becoming united by a webbing of flesh nearly an inch in thickness. She was released from her unpleasant predicament by a successful surgical operation.

Vienna has just been endowed with a novel means of locomotion, styled by its promoters the "Petroleum Tramway." Petroleum furnishes the motive power, and the cars between Prater and the Agricultural Exhibition, on which it is used, give general satisfaction. It is very cheap.

An instrument has recently been exhibited in London by which a photograph can be taken of drops of water in the course of their formation. It consists of a lantern and lenses, by which a water trough, the source of the drops, can be strongly illuminated, together with a lightning camera having a revolving dish with one perforation.

An improved search light is being introduced, which has the additional recommendation of cheapness. It weighs only about 130 pounds, is of about 4000 candle power and costs $360. One man can easily handle it and the light is concentrated in parallel rays, instead of being diffused over a wide area as in those previously used. It is said to penetrate the thickest fog for a distance of one-eighth of a mile.

A pocket telephone has been introduced in Berlin. The idea upon which its use is based is that electric bells are found everywhere, and there is no reason why they should not be used for telephoning as well. The pocket telephone is to be connected to the bell wires of the hotels and hospitals as well as private houses, and it is claimed that people will be able to speak to distant places by simply taking their telephone out of their pockets as they would their watch.

They Wear Big Hats.

In Annam, an empire occupying the eastern portion of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, with a population of 15,000,000, men and women wear their hair in the same way and dress almost alike. Like the man, the woman wears a turban, a long tunic, wide, loose trousers and a bright sash, the ends falling below the knees. The physiognomy is almost the same, as the men are beardless and have their hair done up by the women. The only clew to distinguish them is the ear rings and finger rings, worn by women only. The ear rings are like double shirt studs and among the lower orders are of colored glass. The wives and daughters of mandarins alone are allowed to wear gold jewelry. The rings are of spiral wire, fitting tight and standing out to some height. Some women of the upper class wear also necklaces of strings of gold or silver beads.

The hat of women is monumental. It is like a large barrel cover, three-quarters of a yard in diameter. Six or seven silk cords as thick as a quill are fastened on each side, and when worn fall down below the waist. Where the ends are fastened to the hat on each side is a huge black or brown silk tassel. Some of these hats are artistically made of carefully selected palm leaves and lined with neatly plaited flag leaves. These are expensive, especially when they have chiseled clasps at the tassels. Many women fasten a little round mirror in the hat, before which they arrange their turban when they go to town. The hat is the article most prized by the stylish ladies and often costs $10 or $15.—[Exchange.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

SHARP-WITTED WRENS.

Mr. James W. Everhart of Franklin avenue tells how a pair of wrens outwitted a lot of meddlesome English sparrows in the spring. He had put up a little house especially for the wrens, boring a large auger hole in the end near the floor for them to go in and come out, and a small auger hole near the peak for ventilation. A flock of sparrows soon got in the habit of making themselves very much at home in the house, greatly to the discomfort of the wrens, who were powerless to drive the noisy foreigners out. One day the English intruders were gone for several hours and during their absence the little wren flew in and plugged up the big auger hole with twigs. The small auger hole was big enough for them, but the sparrows couldn't get through it, and from then on the wrens had full posession of their rightful home.—[Times Democrat.

USEFUL SHOES.

The Hollanders make so many uses of wooden shoes, one is persuaded to believe the "Old woman who lived in a shoe and had so many children she didn't know what to do," was a Dutch vrouw. The children turn shoes into boats and paint them a rich deep brown, in imitation of the large boats which sail on the river Maas. As they trim the tiny sails of their ships, and launch them upon the waters of a sloot to some imaginary Van Diemen's land, not to be found in a geography, they seem possessed with the same spirit which inspired the Dutch navigators of earlier days.

There are very many sloots (which are ditches full of water) used both to fence and to fertilize the land; so the voyage of the shoe may be a long one, and the owner of the little vessel will have abundant opportunity to indulge in dreams of future wealth to be realized "when his ship comes in."

The boats that one may see on the rivers and the coasts of Holland are not unlike the wooden shoes in shape, and the same model may originally have served for both.

The school-boy, heated by play, stops beside the nearest stream, pulls off his shoe, and fills it with water, which he drinks with as much satisfaction as if it were a delicious draught from a silver cup.

Wooden shoes are ornamental as flower pots, and many a bright flower whose roots are firmly bedded in a shoe has graced the window of some peasant's cottage—a joy to the owner, and a pleasure to the passing traveler.

They are useful as hammers, and it is not uncommon to see a koopman (merchant) by the wayside, with a few taps of his shoe mending his cart, piled high with yellow carrots or little round Dutch cheeses, while his dogs rest in the traces.

These shoes also take the place of the obsolete birch rod of our grandmothers' days. The good vrouw, in her quaint cap of spotless white, with gold spiral pins, called krullen, placed above the ears, does not look very much like such grandmothers as we have known, but her discipline resembles theirs in severity if not in kind.

Saturday is the great cleaning day in Rijsoord, when everything is made ready for Sunday, the day of rest. The houses are scrubbed inside and out, and among the pots and kettles, are seen the wooden shoes; these, scoured snowy white, hang upon forked sticks near the doorway to dry in the wind and sun.

The morning brings the sound of klumpen along the dikes, and rows of people are seen walking toward the kirk. At the door they leave their shoes, like faithful servants, to await their return later, after a three hours' sermon by the dominie.

In the afternoon the young men and women stroll up and down the Promendijk, which is the "Fifth avenue" of the village—its general promenade and meeting place. They exchange nods and friendly greetings until sundown, when the busy week begins again, and the wooden shoes soon take on their week-day coat of tan.—[St Nicholas.

Anxious to Please.

H[illegible]ekeeper—"Have you any red r[illegible]ies?"

[illegible]rk—"N—o, mum, but we [illegible] rather red blackberries."

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "My First Day in Palestine."

Dr. Talmage has begun a series of sermons on his recent trip to the Holy Land. The following is the first sermon of the series:

TEXT: "*The half was not told me.*"—1 Kings x., 7.

This is the first sermon in a course of Sabbath morning sermons on "My Recent Journey Through the Holy Land and Neighboring Countries: What I Saw and What I Learned." Out of the sixty-four millions of our present American population and the millions of our past only about five thousand have ever visited the Holy Land. Of all those who cross to Europe less than five per cent. ever get as far as Rome, and less than two per cent. ever get to Athens, and less than a quarter of one per cent. ever get to Palestine. Of the less than a quarter of one per cent. who do go to the Holy Land some see nothing but the noxious insects and the filth of the Oriental cities, and come back wishing they had never gone. Of those who see much of interest and come home only a small portion can tell what they have seen, the tongue unable to report the eye.

The rarity of a successful, intelligent and happy journey through the Holy Land is very marked. But the time approaches when a journey to Palestine will be common. Thousands will go where now there are scores. Two locomotives were recently sent up from Joppa to Jerusalem, and railroads are about to begin in Palestine, and the day will come when the cry will be, "All out for Jerusalem!" "Twenty minutes for breakfast at Tiberias!" "Change cars for Tyre!" "Grand Trunk Junction for Ninevah!" "All out for Damascus!" Meanwhile the wet locks of the Atlantic Ocean and Adriatic and Mediterranean Seas are being shorn, and not only is the voyage shortened, but after a while, without crossing the ocean, you or your children will visit the Holy Land. A company of capitalists have gone up to Behring Straits, where the American and Asiatic continents come within thirty-six miles of meeting.

These capitalists or others will build a bridge across these straits, for midway are three islands called "The Diomedes," and the water is not deep and is never disturbed with icebergs. Trains of cars will run from America across that bridge and on down through Siberia, bringing under more immediate observation the Russian outrages against exiles and consequently abolishing them; and there are persons here to-day, who, without one qualm of sea-sickness, will visit that wonderful land where the Christ-like, Abrahamic, Mosaic, Davidic, Solomonic and Herodic histories overlap each other with such power that by the time I took my feet out of the stirrups at the close of the journey I felt so wrung out with emotion that it seemed nothing else could ever absorb my feelings again.

The chief hindrance for going to Palestine with many is the dreadful sea, and though I have crossed it ten times it is more dreadful every time, and I fully sympathize with what was said one night when Mr. Beecher and I went over to speak in New York at the anniversary of the Seamen's Friend Society, and the clergyman making the opening prayer quoted from St. John, "There shall be no more sea," and Mr. Beecher, seated beside me, in memory of a recent ocean voyage said, "Amen; I am glad of that." By the partial abolition of the Atlantic Ocean and the putting down of rail tracks across every country in all the world, the most sacred land on earth will come under the observation of so many people who will be ready to tell of what they saw that infidelity will be pronounced only another form of insanity, for no honest man can visit the Holy Land and remain an infidel.

This Bible from which I preach has almost fallen apart, for I read from it the most of the events in it recorded on the very places where they occurred. And some of the leaves got wet as the waves dashed over our boat on Lake Galilee, and the book was jostled in the saddle bags for many weeks, but it is a new book to me, newer than any book that yesterday came out of any of our great printing houses. All my life I had heard of Palestine, and I had read about it, and talked about it, and preached about it, and sung about it, and dreamed about it, and prayed about it, until my anticipations were piled up into something like Himalayan proportions, and yet I have to cry out, as did the Queen of Sheba when she first visited the Holy Land, "The half was not told me."

In order to make the more accurate and vivid a book I have been writing, a life of Christ, entitled "From Manger to Throne," I left home last October, and on the last night of November we were walking the decks of the Senegal, a Mediterranean steamer. It was a ship of immense proportions. There were but few passengers, for it is generally rough at that time of year, and pleasurists are not apt to be voyagers there and then. The stars were all out that night. Those armies of light seemed to have had their shields newly burnished. We walked the polished deck. Not much was said, for in all our hearts was the dominant word "to-morrow." Somehow the Acropolis, which a few days before had thrilled us at Athens, now in our minds lessened in the height of its columns and the glory of its temples. And the Egyptian pyramids in our memory lessened their wonders of obsolete masonry, and the Coliseum of Rome was not so vast a ruin as it a few weeks before had seemed to be.

And all that we had seen and heard dwindled in importance, for to-morrow, to-morrow we shall see the Holy Land. "Captain, what time will we come in sight of Palestine?" "Well," he said, "if the wind and sea remain as they are, about daybreak." Never was I so impatient for a night to pass. I could not see much use for that night, anyhow. I pulled aside the curtain from the porthole of my stateroom, so that the first hint of dawn would waken me. But it was a useless precaution. Sleep was among the impossibilities. Who could be so stupid as to slumber when any moment there might start out within sight of the ship the land where the most stupendous scenes of all time and all eternity were enacted—land of ruin and redemption, land where was fought the battle that made our heaven possible, land of Godfrey and Saladin, of Joshua and Jesus?

Will the night ever be gone? Yes, it is growing lighter, and along the horizon there is something like a bank of clouds, and as a watchman paces the deck I say to him, "What is that out yonder?" "That is land, sir," said the sailor. "The land!" I cried, and soon all our friends were arroused from sleep and the shore began more clearly to reveal itself. With roar and rattle and bang the anchor dropped in the roadstead a half mile from land, for though Joppa is the only harbor of Palestine it is the worst harbor on all the coasts. Sometimes for weeks no ships stop there. Between rocks about seventy-five feet apart a small boat must take the passengers ashore. The depths are strewn with the skeletons of those who have attempted to land or attempted to embark. Twenty-seven pilgrims perished with one crash of a boat against the rocks. Whole fleets of Crusaders, of Romans, of Syrians, of Egyptians have gone to splinters there. A

writer eight hundred years ago said he stood on the beach in a storm at Joppa, and out of thirty ships all but seven went to pieces on the rocks, and a thousand of the dead were washed ashore.

Strange that with a few blasts of powder like that which shattered our American Hell Gate those rocks have not been uprooted and the way cleared, so that great ships, instead of anchoring far out from land, might sweep up to the wharf for passengers and freight. But you must rememeber that land is under the Turk, and what the Turk touches he withers. Mohammedanism is against easy wharves, against steamers, against rail trains, against printing presses, against civilization. Darkness is always opposed to light. The owl hates the morn. "Leave those rocks where they are," practically cries the Turkish Government; "we want no people of other religions and other habits to land there; if the salt seas wash over them let it be a warning to other invaders; away with your nineteenth century, with its free thought and its modern inventions." That Turkish Government ought to be blotted from the face of the earth, and it will be.

Of many of the inhabitants of Palestine I asked the question, "Has the Sultan of Turkey ever been here?" Answer, "No." "Why don't he come, when it belongs to his dominion?" And, after the man interrogated looked this way and that, so as to know he would not be reported, the answer would invariably be, "He dare not come." I believed it. If the Sultan of Turkey attempted to visit Jerusalem he would never get back again. All Palestine hates him. I saw him go to the mosque for prayers in his own city of Constantinople, and saw seven thousand armed men riding out to protect him. Expensive prayers! Of course that Government wants no better harbor at Joppa. May God remove that curse of nations, that old hag of the centuries, the Turkish Government! For its everlasting insult to God and woman let it perish! And so those rocks at the harbor remain the jaws of repeated destruction.

As we descended the narrow steps at the side of the ship we heard the clamor and quarrel and swearing of fifteen or sixteen different races of men of all features, and all colors and all vernaculars; all different in appearance, but all alike in desire to get our baggage and ourselves at exorbitant prices. Twenty boats and only ten passengers to go ashore. The man having charge of us pushes aside some, and strikes with a heavy stick others, and by violences that would not be tolerated in our country, but which seem to be the only manner of making any impression there, clears our way into one of the boats, which heads for the shore. We are within fifteen minutes of the Christ land. Now we hear shouting from the beach, and in five minutes we will be landed. The prow of the boat is caught by men who wade out to help us in.

We are tremulous with suppressed excitement, our breath is quick, and from the side of the boat we spring to the shore, and Sunday morning, December 1, 1889, about eight o'clock, our feet touch Palestine. Forever to me and mine will that day and hour be commemorated for that pre-eminent mercy. Let it be mentioned in prayer by my children and children's children after we are gone, that morning we were permitted to enter that land and gaze upon those holy hills and feel the emotions that rise and fall and weep and laugh and sing and triumph at such a disembarkation.

On the back of the hills one hundred and fifty feet high Joppa is lifted toward the skies. It is as picturesque as it is quaint, and as much unlike any city we have ever seen, as though it were built in that star Mars, where a few nights ago this very September astronomers, through unparalleled telescopes, saw a snow storm raging. How glad we were to be in Joppa! Why, this is the city where Dorcas, that queen of the needle, lived and died and was resurrected. You remember that the poor people came around the dead body of this benefactress, and brought specimens of her kind needlework and said: "Dorcas made this," "Dorcas sewed that," "Dorcas cut and fitted this," "Dorcas hemmed that."

According to Lightfoot, the commentator, they laid her out in state in a public room, and the poor wrung their hands and cried and sent for Peter, who performed a miracle by which the good woman came back to life and resumed her benefactions. An especial resurrection day for one woman! She was the model by which many women of our day have fashioned their lives, and at the first blast of the horn of wintry tempest there appear ten thousand Dorcases—Dorcases of Brooklyn, Dorcases of New York, Dorcases of London, Dorcases of all the neighborhoods and towns and cities of Christendom—just as good as the Dorcas of Joppa which I visited. Thank God for the ever increasing skill and sharpness and speed and generosity of Dorcas's needle.

"What is that man doing?" I said to the dragoman in the streets of Joppa. "Oh, he is carrying his bed." Multitudes of people sleep out of doors, and that is the way so many in those lands become blind. It is from the dew of the night falling on the eyelids. As a result of this, in Egypt every twentieth person is totally blind. In Oriental lands the bed is made of a thin, small mattress, a blanket and a pillow, and when the man rises in the morning he just ties up the three into a bundle and shoulders it and takes it away. It was to that the Saviour referred when He said to the sick man: "Take up thy bed and walk." An American couch or an English couch would require at least four men to carry it, but one Oriental can easily manage his slumber equipment.

But I inhale some of the odors of the large tanneries around Joppa. It is there to this day, a prosperous business, this tanning of hides. And that reminds me of Simon, the tanner, who lived at Joppa and was the host of Peter, the apostle. I suppose the olfactories of Peter were as easily insulted by the odors of a tannery as others. But the Bible says, "He lodged with one Simon, the tanner." People who go out to do reformatory and missionary and Christian work must not be too sensitive. Simon no doubt brought to his homestead every night the malodors of the calfskins and ox hides in his tannery, but Peter lodged in that home, not only because he may not have been invited to the houses of merchant princes, surrounded by redolent gardens, but to teach all men and women engaged in trying to make the world better that they must not be squeamish and fastidious and finical and over particular in doing the work of the world.

The church of God is dying of fastidiousness. We cry over the sufferings of the world in hundred dollar pocket handkerchiefs, and then put a cent in the poor box. There are many willing to do Christian work among the cleanly, and the refined, and the elegant, and the educated, but excuse them from taking a loaf of bread down a dirty alley, excuse them from teaching a mission school among the uncombed and the unwashed, excuse them from touching the hand of one whose finger nails are in mourning for departed soap. Such religious precisionists can toil in atmospheres laden with honeysuckle and rosemary, but not in air floating up from the malodorous vats. No, no, no! Excuse them from living with one Simon, the tanner.

During the last war there were in Virginia some sixty or seventy wounded soldiers in a barn, on the second floor, so near the roof that the heat of the August sun was almost insupportable. The men were dying from sheer exhaustion and suffocation. A distinguished member of the Christian commission said to the nurse who stood there, "Wash the faces and feet of these men and it will revive them." "No," said the nurse, "I didn't come into the army to wash anybody's feet." "Well," said the distinguished member of the commission, "bring me water and a towel; I will be very glad to wash their feet." One was the spirit of the devil, the other the spirit of Christ.

But reference to Peter reminds me that we must go to the housetop in Joppa where he was taught the democracy of religion. That was about the queerest thing that ever happened. On our way up to that housetop we passed an old well where the great stones were worn deep with the ropes of the buckets, and it must be a well many centuries old, and I think Peter drank out of it. Four or five goat or calfskins filled with water lay about the yard. We soon got up the steps and on the housetop. It was in such a place in Joppa that Peter one noon while he was waiting for dinner had a hungry fit and fainted away, and had a vision or dream or trance. I said to my family and friends on that housetop, "Listen while I read about what happened here." And opening the Bible we had the whole story.

It seems that Peter on the housetop dreamed that a great blanket was let down out of heaven, and in it were sheep and goats and cattle and mules and pigeons and buzzards and snakes and all manner of creatures that fly the air, or walk the field, or crawl the earth, and in the dream a voice told him as he was hungry to eat, and he said, "I cannot eat things unclean." Three times he dreamed it. There was then heard a knocking at the gate of the house on the top of which Peter lay in a trance, and three men asked, "Is Peter here?" Peter, while yet wondering what his dream meant, descends the stairs and meets these strangers at the gate, and they tell him that a good man by the name of Cornelius, in the city of Cæsarea, has also had a dream and has sent them for Peter and to ask him to come and preach. At that call Peter left Joppa for Cæsarea. The dream he had just had prepared him to preach, for Peter learned by it to reject no people as unclean, and whereas he previously thought he must preach only to the Jews, now he goes to preach to the Gentiles, who were considered unclean.

Notice how the two dreams meet—Peter's dream on the housetop, Cornelius dream at Cæsarea. So I have noticed providences meet, distant events meet, dreams meet. Every dream is hunting up some other dream, and every event is searching for some other event. In the Fifteenth century (1492) the great event was the discovery of America. The art of printing, born in the same century, goes out to meet that discovery and make the New World an intelligent world. The Declaration of Independence, announcing equal rights, meets Robert Burns's

A man's a man for 'a' that.

The United States was getting too large to be managed by one Government, and telegraphy was invented to compress within an hour the whole continent. Armies in the Civil War were to be fitted out with clothing, and the sewing machine invention came out to make it possible. Immense farming acreage is presented in this country, enough to support millions of our native born and millions of foreigners; but the old style of plow and scythe and reaper and thresher cannot do the work, and there come steam plows, steam harrows, steam reapers, steam rakes, steam threshers, and the work is accomplished. The forests of the earth fail to afford sufficient fuel, and so the coal mines surrender a sufficiency. The cotton crops were luxuriant, but of comparatively little value, for they could not be managed; and so, at just the right time, Hargreaves came with his invention of the spinning jenny, then Arkwright with his roller, and Whitney with his cotton gin. The world, after pottering along with tallow candles and whale oil, was crying for better light and more of it, and the hill of Pennsylvania poured out rivers of oil, and kerosene illumined the nations. But the oil wells began to fail, and then the electric light comes forth to turn night into day.

So all events are woven together, and the world is magnificently governed, because it is divinely governed. We criticise things and think the divine machinery is going wrong, and put our fingers amid the wheels only to get them crushed. But I say, hands off! Things are coming out gloriously. Cornelius may be in Cæsarea, and Peter in Joppa, but their dreams meet. It is one hand that is managing the world, and that is God's hand; and one mind that is planning all things for good, and that is God's mind; and one heart that is filled with love and pardon and sympathy, and that is God's heart. Have faith in Him. Fret about nothing. Things are not at loose ends. There are no accidents. All will come out right in your history and in the world. As you are waking from one dream up stairs an explanatory dream will be knocking at the gate down stairs.

Standing here in Joppa I remember that where we this morning disembarked the prophet Jonah embarked. For the first time in my life I fully understood that story. God told Jonah to go to Nineveh, but the prophet declined that call and came here to Joppa. I was for weeks, while in the Holy Land, consulting with tourist companies as to how I could take Nineveh in my journey. They did not encourage the undertaking. It is a most tedious ride to Nineveh amid a desert. Now I see an additional reason why Jonah did not want to go to Nineveh. He not only revolted because it was a long way and tough, and bandit infested, so he came here to Joppa and took ship. But, alas, for the disastrous voyage! He paid his full fare for the whole voyage, but the ship company did not fill their part of the contract. To this day they have not paid back that passage money. Why people should doubt the story of Jonah and the whale is more of a mystery than the Bible event itself. I do not need the fact that Pliny, the historian, records that the skeleton of a whale forty feet long, and with a hide a foot and a half thick, was brought from Joppa to Rome.

The event recorded in the book of Jonah has occurred a thousand times. The Lord always has a whale outside the habor for a man who starts in the wrong direction. Recreant Jonah! I do not wonder that even the whale was sick of him. This prophet was put in the Bible not as an example, but as a warning, because the world not only needs lighthouses, but buoys, to show where the rocks are. The Bible story of him ends by showing the prophet in a fit of the sulks. He was mad because Nineveh was not destroyed, and then he went out to pout, and sat under a big leaf, using it for shade from the tropical sun, and when a worm disturbed that leaf, and it withered, and the sun smote Jonah, he flew into a great rage, and said: "It is better for me to die than to live." A prophet in a rage because he had lost his umbrella! Beware of petulance!

But standing here on the housetop at Joppa, I look off upon the sands near the beach, and I almost expected to find them crimsoned and incarnadined. But no; the rains long ago washed away the last sign of the Napoleonic massacre. Napoleon was marching on through the coasts. He had here at Joppa four thousand Albanians, who had been surrendered as prisoners of war, and under a promise of protection. What shall he do with them? It will be impossible for him to take them along, and he cannot afford to leave soldiers enough to guard them from escape. It will not be difficult for the man who broke the heart of lovely Josephine, and who, when asked if the great losses of life in his battles were not too dear a price to pay for his victories, shrugged his shoulders mirthfully and said, "You must break the eggs if you want to make an omelet"—I say it will not be difficult for him to decide.

The prisoners of war by his order are taken out on the sands and put to death—one thousand of them, two thousand of them, three thousand of them, four thousand of them, massacred. And the blood pours down into the sea, the red of the one mingling with the blue of the other, and making an awful maroon which neither God nor nation can ever forget. Ye who are fond of vivid contrasts put the two scenes of Joppa side by side, Dorcas with her needle, and the immortal butcher with his knife.

But standing on this Joppa house top I look off on the Mediterranean, and what is that strange sight I see? The waters are black, seemingly for miles. There seems to be a great multitude of logs fastened together. Oh, yes, it is a great raft of timbers. They are cedars of Lebanon, which King Hiram is furnishing King Solomon in exchange for 20,000 measures of wheat, 20,000 baths of oil and 20,000 baths of wine. These cedars have been cut down and trimmed in the mountains of Lebanon by the 70,000 axmen engaged there, and with great withes and iron bolts are fastened together, and they are floating down to Joppa to be taken across the land for Solomon's temple, now building at Jerusalem, for we have lost our hold of the Nineteenth century and are clear back in the ages.

The rafts of cedar are guided into what is called the Moon Pool, an old harbor south of Joppa, now filled with sand and useless. With long pikes the timber is pushed this way and that in the water, then with divers and many a loud, long "Io, heave!" as the carters get their shoulder under the great weight, the timber is fastened to the wagons and the lowing oxen are yoked to the load, and the procession of teams moves on with crack of whip and drawled out words which, translated, I suppose would correspond with the "Whoa, haw, gee!" of modern teamsters, toward Jerusalem, which is thirty miles away over mountainous distances which for hundreds of years defied all engineering. And those rough cedars shall become carved pillars and beautiful altars, and rounded bannisters, and traceried panels, and sublime ceiling, and exquisite harps and kingly chariots.

As the wagon train moves out from Joppa over the plain of Sharon toward Jerusalem I say to myself, what vast numbers of people helped build that temple of Solomon, and what vast numbers of people are now engaged in building the wider, higher, grander temple of righteousness rising in the earth. Our Christian ancestry toiled at it, amid sweat and tears, and hundreds of the generations of the good, and the long train of Christian workers still moves on; and as in the construction of Solomon's temple some hewed with the ax in the far away Lebanon, and some drove a wedge, and some twisted a withe, and some trod the wet and slippery rafts on the sea, and some yoked the ox, and some pulled at the load, and some shoved the plane, and some fitted the joints, and some heaved up the rafters, but all helped build the temple, though some of these never saw it, so now let us all put our hands, and our shoulders, and our hearts to the work of building the temple of righteousness, which is to fill the earth; and one will bind a wound, and another will wipe away a tear, and another will teach a class, and another will speak the encouraging word, and all of us will be ready to pull and lift, and in some way help on the work until the millenial morn shall gild the pinnacle of that finished temple, and at its shining gates the world shall put down its last burden, and in its lavers wash off its last strain, and at its altars the last wanderer shall kneel. At the dedication of that temple all the armies of earth and heaven will "shoulder arms" and "present arms" and "ground arms," for "behold! a greater than Solomon is here."

But my first day in the Holy Land is ended. The sun is already closing his eye for the night. I stand on the balcony of a hotel which was brought to Joppa in pieces from the State of Maine by some fanatics who came here expecting to see Christ reappear in Palestine. My room here was once occupied by that Christian hero of the centuries—English, Chinese, Egyptian, world-wide General Gordon, a man mighty for God as well as for the world's pacification. Although the first of December and winter, the air is full of fragrance from gardens all a-bloom, and under my window are acacia and tamarisk and mulberry and century plants and orange groves and oleander. From the drowsiness of the air and the fatigues of the day I feel sleepy. Good night! To-morrow morning we start for Jerusalem.

A BULLET'S TWO VICTIMS.

A Texas Girl Accidently Kills Her Brother and Sister.

During James Ledenham's absence from home, at Merrivale, Texas, his little son was found in the yard playing with his father's Winchester rifle. An older daughter attempted to take the weapon from the boy and the gun was accidentally discharged with fatal effect. The ball entered the boy's mouth and passed through his brain, killing him instantly. The screaming and distracted girl hurried into the house for assistance, and on entering the door fell over the prostrate body of her sister. The ball, after its work of death in the yard, passed through the weather boarding of the house and killed the second member of the family. The ball took effect in the rear part of the girl's head and was found lodged in her mouth.

PRESIDENT DIAZ FIRED AT.

Strange Story of an Attempt on the Mexican Ruler's Life.

A prominent railroad official who has just arrived at San Antonio, Texas, from the City of Mexico, tells a very strange story of an attempt to assassinate President Diaz, of Mexico. He states that when the President and his staff appeared in the gallery of the palace to see the fireworks there was a discharge of musketry and several bullets whizzed dangerously near him. Fifteen men are said to be in prison under suspicion. The facts, he says, have been suppressed by the Government. Various reasons are assigned for the attempt, one of which is that Diaz is suspected of coquetting with the clerical party.

The gentleman who tells this story wishes to remain unknown on account of his business relations in Mexico.

MURDER, THEN SUICIDE.

Frederick Geahm Shoots His Wife and Drowns Himself.

Frederick Geahm killed his wife Theresa at Louisville, Ky., and then committed suicide. They had trouble over money and she sued for divorce. He went to the warehouse where she worked and shot her twice, killing her almost instantly. He then ran out upon the street, trying, as he ran, to shoot himself. Failing in this, he jumped into the canal and was drowned.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 5.

Lesson Text: "Parable of the Vineyard," Luke xx., 9, 19—Golden Text: Isaiah liii., 3—Commentary.

9. "Then began He to speak to the people this parable: A certain man planted a vineyard, and let it forth to husbandmen, and went into a far country for a long time." He is now about to tell them of their history as a nation and of their treatment of their God and His servants from the days of their coming out of Egypt even unto His death at their hands. We are not left in any doubt as to who or what is signified by the vineyard, for it is written, "The vineyard of the Lord of Hosts is the house of Israel, and the men of Judah His pleasant plant" (Isa. v., 7). That also explains who it was that planted the vineyard—the Lord of Hosts. The husbandman would mean the kings, prophets and priests who ruled over the people as God's representatives. His going away probably signifies the withdrawal of His manifested presence in the days of Samuel, when they desired a king, like other nations, thus, as He said to Samuel, rejecting Him and not Samuel (I Sam. viii., 7). Or it may refer to earlier days, when they relied on the ark rather than on God, who dwelt between the cherubim; or yet earlier, to the days of the judges when they forsook Him and He allowed their enemies to oppress them. The contrast to all this is the vineyard of which He is the True Vine and His Father the husbandman, and all the faithful are living branches. To such He says, "I am with you alway;" "I will never leave thee."

10. "And at the season He sent a servant to the husbandmen, that they should give him of the fruit of the vineyard; but the husbandmen beat him and sent him away empty." We are very plainly told what fruit He expected; "He looked for judgment, but behold, oppression; for righteousness, but behold, a cry." "Thy princes are rebellious, and companions of thieves; every one loveth gifts and followeth after rewards; they judge not the fatherless, neither doth the cause of the widow come before them," (Isa. v., 7; i., 23.) These things were the wild grapes which His vineyard produced, instead of the good grapes which He had a right to expect (Isa. v., 4.)

11. "And again He sent another servant; and they beat him also, and entreated him shamefully, and sent him away empty."

12. "And again He sent a third; and they wounded him also and cast him out." These three sendings probably cover all the prophets from Samuel to John the Baptist. They might be divided into those before the captivity, those after the captivity, and John, the immediate forerunner of Christ.

13. "Then said the Lord of the vineyard, What shall I do?" Not what shall I do to punish these guilty rebels, how shall I most quickly sweep them from the earth? That would need no planning. A moment's withdrawal of His mercy and they are gone. But He is considering what else He may do that He may win them to Him.

"I will send My beloved Son. It may be they will reverence Him when they see Him." Here is a glimpse of the love of God as seen in the councils of a past eternity. Of course God knew beforehand just how they would treat His servants and also His Son, but sometimes He speaks as a man as if looking at things from a human standpoint.

14. "But when the husbandmen saw him they reasoned among themselves, saying, This is the heir; come let us kill him, that the inheritance may be ours." Like Joseph's brethren, who hated him and said: "Come now and let us slay him, and let us see what will become of his dreams" (Gen. xxxvii., 8, 20). If we did not know it to be a true story that is contained in this parable, we could hardly believe such ingratitude possible. I believe that the greatest fact in the Bible, and in all history, and the least one understood, is the love of God. Who among us begins to appreciate the greatness of that which is contained in John iii., 16? Who can fathom the height and depth or measure the length and breadth of the love of God, which passeth knowledge (Eph. iii., 18, 19)? God gives Himself to you, dear reader, in the person of His Son, and how do you treat Him?

15. "So they cast him out of the vineyard and killed him. What therefore shall the Lord of the vineyard do unto them?" Again He foretells His death. It is ever before Him. But the glory beyond lightens it up (Heb. xii., 2). He is thinking more of these poor blinded, self-destroying people than of Himself. He shall rise again from the dead. He shall live forever. The kingdom shall yet be His. But those who die in rebellion against Him must perish. The "What shall I do?" of vs. 13 was love's last effort. He can do no more.

16. "He shall come and destroy these husbandmen, and shall give the vineyard to others, and when they heard it they said God forbid." Matthew says that it was the people who gave the verdict (Matt. xxi., 41); it may have been the disciples who said God forbid; or the disciples may have given the verdict and the people have said "God forbid." These husbandmen are the enemies of chap. xix., 27, who refuse to submit to Him and must perish. The vineyard given to others He explains in Matt. xxi., 43, by saying: "The Kingdom of God shall be taken from you and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof."

17. "And He beheld them and said, What is this then that is written, The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner." This is from Ps. 118, the latter part of which, like Isa. xii., refers to the Day of the Lord when He shall have become Israel's salvation. Notwithstanding His rejection and approaching death, He constantly points forward to His ultimate triumph. His title, "The Shepherd, the Stone of Israel," found in Gen. xlxix, 24, is in the blessing upon Joseph; and as Joseph, hated and sold by his brethren, was next seen by them as a great ruler to whom they had to bow down for bread, thus literally fulfilling his dreams which they vainly sought to put a stop to—their very malice only helping the fulfillment; so Jesus, the rejected stone, hated, sold, crucified, shall again be seen by Israel, but it will be as a great Ruler, the head corner stone, their salvation and their King.

18. "Whosoever shall fall upon that stone shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder." This is from Isa. viii., 14, 15, and Dan. ii., 45, referring to the present and future result of refusing to receive Him. Jesus crucified and risen from the dead is the foundation and the only foundation on which to build for eternity (Acts iv., 10-12); and He tells us that the way to build is to hear and do His words (Matt. vii., 24, 25).

19. "And the chief priests and the scribes the same hour sought to lay hands on Him, and they feared the people, for they perceived that He had spoken this parable against them." What blinded fools they were, for in the next verse we see them sending out men who were to feign themselves righteous so as to catch Him in His words. After all His reading their hearts and telling their thoughts they still think to deceive Him, and this parable, which they see is spoken against them, instead of working repentance in them only makes them more bitter. How fully given over to Satan they must be. Let us never be the least offended by anything our dear Lord says or does or permits, but may all things draw us nearer to Him.—*Lesson Helper.*

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

The Commissioner's Report for the Last Fiscal Year.

Commissioner Mitchell, of the Bureau of Patents, has filed at Washington, with the Secretary of the Interior, a preliminary statement of the operations of his office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890. The report shows that applications and caveats were received as follows:

Applications for letters patent, 40,201; for design patents, 1003; for reissue patents, 121; for registration of trademarks, 1617; for registration of labels, 868; caveats received, 2330. Total, 46,140, as against 42,047 for the previous year. The number of patents granted, and trademarks and labels registered is shown as follows: Patents granted, including reissues and designs, 25,857; trademarks registered, 1332; labels registered. 304. Total, 27,493, as against 22,941 during the previous year. The receipts of the office for the year were $1,347,203, and the expenditures $1,081,173. Surplus, $266.030, as against a surplus of $186,859 for the last year. The balance in the Treasury of the United States on account of the Patent Fund is shown to be $3,790,556.

The report also shows that, while the number of applicants for patents, etc., received during the year increased from 39,702 in 1889 to 43,810 in 1890, the number awaiting action has decreased from 7073 on July 1, 1889, to 6585 on July 1, 1890—that is to say, the office during the last year disposed of 4596 cases in excess of the number disposed of during the previous year.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

Bogus Two-Dollar Silver Certificates in Circulation.

W. Dickerman, publisher of the *United States Treasury Counterfeit Detector*, has issued a card descriptive of a new counterfeit two-dollar silver certificate, of which he says:

"This new counterfeit is exceedingly dangerous. It is check letter C, and bears the small round carmine seal. It was discovered by Miss A. C. Smith, of the Redemption Division of the United States Treasury Department, at Washington. This counterfeit is well executed and is liable to deceive even the experts in handling money. The blue figures, or Treasury numbers, are clear cut and closely resemble those on the genuine notes. The color is excellent; the black and green inks are also good, but when compared with the black and green inks of a genuine note, it will be seen that the inks on the counterfeit are a little off color. The portrait of General Hancock is well engraved. The same might be said of the geometrical lathe work and parallel ruling. The fine imprint of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the small letters and figures in the border of this counterfeit are well engraved. This counterfeit is numbered B 1,268,361. The check letter C is wrong—it should be A. No attempt to imitate the threads or fibres running lengthwise of the genuine silver certificates has been made."

IOWA'S CORN PALACE.

It Covers an Area Twice That of Last Year's Structure.

The annual Corn Palace at Sioux City, Iowa, was opened formally with the usual imposing ceremonies. The structure is more novel, beautiful and attractive than in preceding years. It covers an area of 264 feet, or twice that of last year. The palace is of Arabic design and resembles, in general outlines, a Turkish mosque. The building has an immense dome, from which rises a substantial tower, 170 feet high. On each side of the central tower are two smaller ones, and heavy festoons of grain are hung from the smaller ones to the central tower.

The principal room is octagonal in shape and has a diameter of 166 feet. Daylight is excluded, and the ceiling is of sky painted canvass dotted with incandescent lamps, arranged to simulate stars.

The auditorium, 100 feet by 100 feet in size, will be given over to musical entertainments. The remainder of the space is reserved for exhibits.

THE MARKETS.

39

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 15	@	5 00
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 40	@	8 50
Sheep	4 25	@	5 75
Lambs	6 37½	@	7 12½
Hogs—Live	4 90	@	5 10
Dressed	—	@	6⅝
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 00	@	5 20
Patents	5 50	@	6 35
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	1 01¼
Rye—State	70	@	73
Barley—Two-rowed State	75	@	82½
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	55¾	@	59
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	48
Mixed Western	41	@	46¾
Hay—Good	40	@	55
Straw—Long Rye	80	@	85
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.05c
Butter—State Creamery	17	@	23
Dairy, fair to good	14	@	17
West. lm. Creamery	10	@	17
Factory	8½	@	13
Cheese—State Factory	7	@	9⅜
Skims—Light	2	@	3
Western	6½	@	8½
Eggs—State and Penn	22½	@	23
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 65	@	4 85
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 75	@	4 95
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 85	@	6 05
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 75	@	4 85
Flour—Family	3 85	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	—	@	1 10¾
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	52	@	52¼
Oats—No. 2, White	42	@	42¾
Barley—No. 1 Canada	64	@	65
BOSTON.			
Egg—Near-by	--	@	25
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	13 00	@	14 00
Straw—Good to Prime	16 00	@	16 50
Butter—Firsts	17	@	23
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	3½	@	5½
Sheep—Live weight	4	@	4½
Lambs	5	@	6½
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5½
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	—	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Oct	98¾	@	99¼
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Oct	55½	@	56
Oats—Ungraded White	42	@	43½
Potatoes	20	@	80
Butter—Creamery Extra	21	@	22
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	⅞ 7

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

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AN ANTI-LICENSE CANDIDATE.

Hon. C. R. McCarthy Nominated for Associate Judge.

For the following report of the citizen's movement which has resulted in the re-nomination of Judge McCarthy, we are indebted to the *News:* The convention was held Tuesday of last week, September 23d, being an adjourned session of a public meeting held at Alexandria the previous week:

In response thereto the following named persons met in the court house on Tuesday afternoon at one o'clock: J. H. Isett, Spruce Creek; Robert McDivitt, Huntingdon; J. R. Simpson, Huntingdon; Rev. C. U. Heilman, Alexandria; W. M. Phillips, Alexandria; Rev. A. H. Jolly, Alexandria; J. H. Kennedy, Alexandria; Sterrett Cummins, McAlevy's Fort; H. G. Tussey, McAlevy's Fort; Rev. D. H. Campbell, Mt. Union; Dr. T. C. Peterson, Warriorsmark; W. S. Stryker, Alexandria; W. G. Ewing, Mt. Union; Rev. J. W. King, Manor Hill; Livingston Robb, McConnellstown; S. R. Wilson, Huntingdon; Wm. Miller, Logan township; W. W. Black, Alexandria; Benj. Summers, Petersburg; J. S. Tussey, Ennisville; S. L. Stryker, Petersburg.

On motion of Mr. Robb, J. R. Simpson was made chairman of the meeting, and J. S. Tussey, secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by the president, after which Rev. Mr. Jolly moved to proceed to nominate an independent candidate for the office of Associate Judge of Huntingdon county. Remarks were made by Messrs. Campbell, Robb, Peterson, Ewing, Heilman and King.

C. R. McCarthy, the present Associate Judge, was nominated without a dissenting vote.

Rev. Mr. Heilman moved that we proceed to organize the county for work by making J. R. Simpson county chairman, which was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Jolly a committee of ten be appointed by the chair as an executive committe.

The following committee on newspapers and literature was appointed: Rev. A. H. Jolly, of Alexandria, S. L. Stryker, of Petersburg, and S. R. Wilson of Huntingdon.

K. Allen Lovell, Esq., was elected trasurer, and a fund of several hundred dollars was subscribed.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Campbell, Messrs. Simpson, Heilman and Peterson were nominated a committee to inform Judge McCarthy of his nomination.

S. R. Wilson was elected county secretary.

The meeting then adjourned.

The committee appointed by the conference called upon Judge McCarthy at his residence immediately after adjournment, and laid before him the action of the conference together with a largely signed petition asking him to be a candidate for Associate Judge, to which he responded as follows:

"In view of the invitation of your conference, and of hundreds of citizens from different parts of the county over their signatures requesting the use of my name for Associate Judge, and in view of my earnest desire to see the great principle of No License endosed in the future as in the past, I consent to the use of my name as a candidate for Associate Judge in this citizen's movement which is irrespective of party."

THE *Congregationalist* refers to the noticeable absence of drunkenness in Boston on the occasion of the recent Grand Army reunion as an evidence of the progress of the temperance sentiment throughout the country during the past ten years. Some years ago, when a soldiers' monument was dedicated in that city, there were scores o cases of drunkenness among Grand Army men. But on this occasion, when multitudes assembled from all parts of the country and the saloon-keepers had made ample provision for the supply of drink to all, but few were seen intoxicated, and the disappointed liquor dealers were left with their extra stock on hand. We hail this report with gladness. The time has been when the meeting of almost any great assembly, except religious and educational bodies, in a city, was the signal for a bacchanalian revel. Political conventions, military organizations, and various secular societies have distinguished themselves after this fashion. We believe the time is nigh at hand when any respectable association will deem itself disgraced by a supply of drunkenness at its anniversary or other general meetings. These signs indicate substantial progress.

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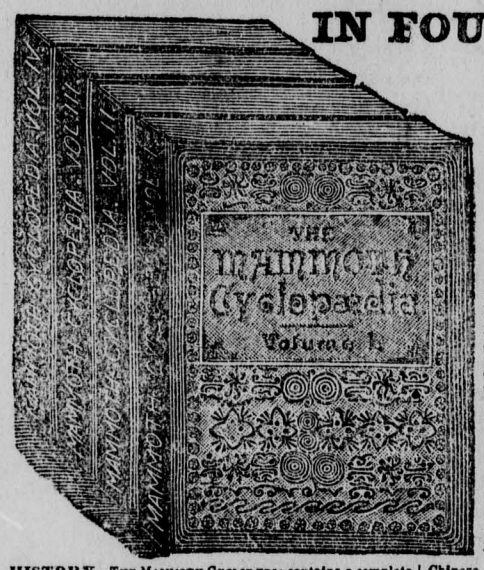

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HISTORY. THE MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA contains a complete and authentic history of the great American Civil War, profusely illustrated, with numerous Anecdotes of the Rebellion; a complete History of America, from its discovery by Columbus to the present time; graphic descriptions of famous battles and important events in the history of all nations, chronological history, etc., etc.

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HOUSEHOLD. This work contains tried and tested recipes for almost every imaginable dish for breakfast, dinner and tea, this department alone being worth more than nine-tenths of the cook books sold; almost innumerable hints, helps and suggestions to housekeepers; designs and suggestions for making many beautiful things for the adornment of home, in needlework, embroidery, etc.; hints on horticulture, telling how to be successful with all the various plants; toilet hints, telling how to preserve and beautify the complexion, hands, teeth, hair, etc., etc.

MEDICAL. Many dollars in doctors' bills will be saved annually to every possessor of this book through the valuable information herein contained. It tells how to cure, by simple yet reliable home remedies, available in every household, every disease and ailment that is curable, this department forming a complete medical book, the value of which in any home can hardly be computed in dollars and cents.

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MANUFACTURES. In this great work is also described and illustrated the arts and processes of printing, stereotyping, bookbinding, wood engraving, lithography, photography, calico printing, piano making, watch making, paper making, the manufacture of silk, iron, steel, glass, china, perfumery, soap, leather, starch, wall paper, turpentine, postal cards, postage stamps, envelopes, pens, pencils, needles, and many other things, all of which will be found peculiarly interesting and instructive.

FOREIGN PRODUCTS. Interesting descriptions, illustrated, of the culture and preparation for market of tea, coffee, chocolate, cotton, flax, hemp, sugar, rice, nutmegs, clover, ginger, cinnamon, allspice, pepper, cocoanuts, pineapples, bananas, prunes, dates, raisins, figs, olives, india-rubber, gutta percha, cork, camphor, caster oil, tapioca, etc., etc.

NATURAL HISTORY. Interesting and instructive descriptions, accompanied by illustrations, of numerous beasts, birds, fishes and insects, with much curious information regarding their life and habits.

LAW. THE MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA is also a complete law book, telling every man how he may be his own lawyer, and containing full and concise explanations of the general laws and the laws of the several States upon all matters which are subject to litigation, with numerous forms of legal documents.

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STATISTICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS. Herein is given a vast amount of useful and interesting information, some of which is the population of American cities, area and population of the continents, of the States and Territories, and of the principal countries of the world, length of the principal rivers, Presidential vote for sixty years, Presidential statistics, area and depth of seas, lakes and oceans, height of mountains, locomotion of animals and velocity of bodies, height of monuments, towers and structures, distances from Washington, also from New York, to important points, chronological history of discovery and progress, popular subscriptions of American States, cities, etc., common grammatical errors, rules for spelling, pronunciation and use of capitals, Wall Street phrases, commerce of the world, curious facts in natural history, longevity of animals, origin of the names of States, and of countries, of great works, popular fables, familiar quotations, of genius and of plants, dying words of famous persons, fate of the Apostles, statistics of the globe, leading governments of the world, etc., etc.

From the above brief summary of its contents some idea of what a remarkably interesting, instructive and valuable work the MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA is may be gained, yet but a fractional part of the topics treated in this great work have been named. It is a vast storehouse of useful and entertaining knowledge—unquestionably one of the best and most valuable works ever published in any land or language. No home should be without it. It is a work to be consulted every day with regard to the various perplexing questions that constantly arise in writing and conversation, by the farmer and housewife in their daily duties and pursuits, and for continuous reading no work is more entertaining or instructive.

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NOTICE.

We opened a New Set of Books, September 1st, 1890. All Accounts due October 1st, and all Notes due at that time, must be paid by Cash or New Note on or before October 10th, 1890. All Accounts and Notes not so arranged will be left for collection.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Oct. 1, 1890.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Mill Creek hotel is being rebuilt.

—Arnica & Oil Liniment is the best remedy known for stiff joints.

—Mrs. E. E. Bell and son left last Saturday to visit friends in Juniata county.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach in the M. E. Church next Sunday evening.

—Miss Dessie Beaty, of Shirley township, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Mattie Stever, last week.

—Beginning with next Sunday the three Sunday schools of Mapleton will hold their sessions in the afternoon.

—William Miller, of Dudley, committed suicide last Friday morning. Our correspondents give particulars.

—G. A. Wise and family last week visited friends in Mifflin and Juniata counties.

—A. W. Wibley and children returned home last Friday evening from a pleasant visit to friends in Juniata county.

—Charles Numer, son of our townsman, William Numer, has secured a position with the Union News Company.

—Ladies, please do not forget the meeting of the W. C. T. U. at the M. E. church, on Friday afternoon at 2.30 p. m.

—There will will be a meeting of the official members of the Mapleton M. E. church this evening, immediately after prayer meeting.

—N. Q. Speer and wife, who have been visitiug the family of their son, L. M. Speer, returned to their home at Pittsburgh yesterday.

—LOST.—A brass door key was lost near the residence of W. H. Mounts Sunday 22nd. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

—Hugh Galbraith, of Rockhill, D. D. G. M., will install the officers of Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F., next Saturday evening. A full attendance is desired.

—H. H. Swope and wife and M. L. Rex and wife were the only persons from Mapleton who attended the Baptist association in Trough Creek valley last Sunday.

—Costiveness is the cause of the intolerable "bad breath" of multitudes. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters remove the cause and prevent the evil, and costs only 25 cents.

—Michael Stever, of near Lewistown, spent a few days of the past week among friends and former neighbors in Union and Cass township. The ITEM was favored with a call from him

—The presbytery of Huntingdon will meet in Tyrone next Tuesday, October 7th. The presbytery consists of fifty-five ministers, two hundred and ninety-eight elders and seventy-nine deacons.

—We neglected to mention last week the visit of our friend J. L. Rupert and family, of Huntingdon, to Mapleton, on the 19th inst. They were guests of Thompson Boring and wife. The ITEM was favored with a call from them.

—Some friend, who no doubt means kindly, sends us an anonymous communication this week. We cannot publish communications of which the author is unknown. We want all the news, but we must know who is the author of it.

—Our young friend, Horace Henderson, of Cassville, has been chosen president of the sophomore class at Princeton college. Horace has natural executive ability and we hope to some day see it exercised in even a wider sphere.

—The officers-elect of Mt. Union Lodge, No. 677, are as follows: N. G., D. F. Harrison; V. G., I. N. Taylor; Asst. Sec., W. W. Moorhead; Treasurer, F. H. Harrison; Trustee, J. F. Stratford; Representative, J. Harry Shaver. The installation services will be held tomorrow (Thursday) evening.

—"Please be more respectful; I'm now the father of two," was L. M. Speer's remark to those who greeted him familiarly on Sunday morning. It's a girl, and although Mr. Speer didn't have the privilege of sending the telegram which he purposed in his heart, he is just as proud. Mother and child are doing well.

—C. N. Price and Joseph Grove have entered into partnership, under the firm name of C. N. Price & Co., for the purpose of manufacturing and selling Welch family liniment, oils, extracts, etc. Mr. Price has had many years experience in this business and having given his goods a fair trial weknow them to be justas represented. Both these men are veteran soldiers and are worthy of large patronage.

—"Aunt" Rachael Kelly died of old age at the residence of Marshal Yocum in Mapleton, Tuesday, in the early morning. She was 81 years old. Was born in Henderson township within the limits of which she made her home nearly the whole of her life. She will be buried this afternoon in the Mill Creek cemetery. Funeral leaves Mapleton on way paseenger.

—The U. B. Sunday School was reorganized last Sunday by the election of the following officers: B. F. Godard superintendent; A. M. Parker, secretary; R. C. Fields, treasurer; J. R. Kidd, librarian; Thomas McDonald and Edgar F. Godard, ass't. librarians; J. T. Marlin, M. P. Truax, Mrs J. A. Cree, Mrs. R. C. Fields, Mrs. B. F. Slates, teachers. Two Teachers have not yet been selected. Sunday School at 2 o'clock, P. M.

—An expensive accident occurred at the Rockhill furnaces last Saturday evening. A new piston weighing 8700 pounds was being hoisted to its place at the top of one of the furnaces, when the rope broke and the piston fell, crashing through the furnace floor to the basement, demolishing two steam pumps, and burying itself eighteen inches deep in the brick pavement. Fortunately no one was hurt. In its fall the piston passed within six inches of the main steam pipe which conveys the steam from twenty-four boilers. Had it struck this pipe the destruction to life and property would have been terrible.

—Rev. W. Cramer preached the farewell sermon to his congregation here last Sunday evening, and will soon remove his family to Philipsburg, the field of labor assigned him at the late session of the Allegheny (U. B.) conference. We are very sorry to see him leave. During his two-years' residence in this place he has proven himself a prized citizen, a good neighbor and a faithful expounder of the Gospel. He and his family were quick to respond to the calls of the distressed and needy. Mrs. Cramer and Miss Cora will be much missed in the W. C. T. U. work. We wish them a pleasant sojourn in their new home.

—We are sorry to note the mental aberration of George C. Parks, of Smith Valley. At the time of the flood, Mr. Parks was living on a farm near Newton Hamilton. A great drift lodged on his place and while working about it germs of typhoid fever were sown in his system. He had a severe attack which affected his mind. He was brought to the home of friends in Smith Valley and had apparently recovered from all effects, and was making arangements to move his family to Hares Valley when he again showed evidence of dethroned reason. Becoming violent he was last week removed for safety to Huntingdon. He is an honest and reliable young man and we hope for his speedy recovery.

District Convention of the P. O. S. of A.

The Huntingdon county district convention of the P. O. S. of A. held their second semi-annual session in the Camp room of W. C. No. 321, of Huntingdon, on Friday.

The officers for the following year are Past Pres., J. M. Steese, of Orbisonia; Pres., C. M. Taylor, Huntingdon; Vice Pres., W. H. Alcott, Birmingham; M. of F. & C., W. K. McCahan, Birmingham; Conductor, DeForest Harrison, Mt. Union; Sec., J. Hall Miller, Huntingdon.

The action of the last State Camp, recommending free text books for the public schools, was endorsed, and a movement started by which it could be brought more prominently before the people.

Very little other business of importance was transacted. It was decided that the next session should be held at Orbisonia, February 22, 1891 at which time the camp at that place purposed to have a demonstration and present flags to the public schools of that vicinity. As the 22nd of February next year falls on Sunday we presume the session, demonstration and presentation will take place on the 21st.

It was further resolved that the convention favor a big patriotic demonstration at Huntingdon, July 4, 1891.

In the evening a banquet was tendered the delegates by W. C. No. 321. The table groaned under the weight of good things and all partook to more than their entire satisfaction.

Dedication of the New P. O. S. of A. Hall at Saltillo.

Last Saturday was P. O. S. of A. day at Saltillo. The weather was anything but pleasant and many were deterred from being present who would have been in attendance had the weather been more propitious. Notwithstanding the dampness and cold a goodly number of Sons of America, representing the Camps at Three Springs, Orbisonia, Shade Gap, Mapleton, Newton Hamilton, Huntingdon, Calvin, Todd and Birmingham, turned out to aid the brethren at Saltillo. On account of a misunderstanding concerning trains the Camp at Mt. Union did not attend.

Soon after the arrival of the train at Saltillo, the good ladies of that place served a dinner in the grove, which we opine will not soon be forgotten by those who partook thereof. Everything seasonable was to be had. Some of the more delicate sort partook of the hospitality of the La Palace Hotel, where an excellent meal was also served.

Immediately after dinner, past state president, Hon. James R. Kenney, ex-mayor of Reading, was escorted to the grove, where after being introduced by ex-district president, J. M. Steese, Esq., of Orbisonia, he gave one of his usually interesting addresses. The weather and circumstances were both against the speaker, he having but recently recovered from a severe spell of sickness and he scarcely did himself justice. Nevertheless, it was a characteristic address, full of information and food for thought. After the address a parade was formed and, led by the Saltillo cornet band, the procession moved over the streets of the town, bringing up at the new hall, where the dedicatory services were held. These were in charge of district president, Clare M. Taylor, of Huntingdon, assisted by W. H. Alcott, of Birmingham, and ex-district presidents, J. M. Steese, of Orbisonia, and I. N. Swope, of Mapleton.

At the conclusion of the dedicatory services, all proceeded to the grove, where a general good time was had until the evening trains bore the crowd toward their respective homes. It was a most enjoyable day and one that will not soon be forgotten.

NOTES.

For genuine, unstinted hospitality, the people of Saltillo are pre-eminent.

During our stay in Saltillo we had the privilege of a briet conversation with Mrs. K. M. Henderson, whom we found to be a very pleasant and agreeable lady.

Hon. P. M. Lytle, Hon. C. R. McCarthy, C. G. Brown, and M. W. Isenberg werethe only candidates on the ground and they entered into the patriotic spirit of the day.

Ever since our earliest recollection the name of Three Springs has been associated in our minds with a drum corps. Long ago our young heart was thrilled with the marshal strains of the Three Springs drum corps, under the leadership of the venerable patriot, Major Wallace. Three Springs still has a good drum corps. It was at Saltillo and it did us good to hear it.

There were in the parade 182 persons representing Camps as follows: Newton Hamilton 1, Birmingham 2, Huntingdon 3, Calvin 1, Mapleton 7, Todd 17, Shade Gap 25, Three Springs 27, Saltillo 47. The band numbered 15 members and the drum corps 4.

Saltillo's new hall is well planned, pleasantly situated, easy of access, well furnished, and a credit to the Camp.

One of the features of the afternoon entertainment was a cake walk. The cake came to Mapleton. It wasn't quite as large as a bushel basket, but it was as good as large, and superlatively toothsome. Parts of it had to be forwarded to Huntingdon and Birmingham in order to satisfy the voracious brethren. Yes, we took the cake, and it was well worth taking.

The Quigley White Sand Works.

By railroad men and those "who know," it is said that Mapleton is the busiest town for its size between Altoona and Harrisburg. It is true. We have more public works than any place of its size—or twice its size for that matter—between the two places. Prominent among the industries of the place will, in the very near future, be the Quigley White Sand Works. We visited the works on Monday evening and were rather surprised to find the facilities for the manufacture of sand that we did. Near the works on the upper side is a tank or reservoir to supply the works with water. The capacity of this reservoir is 26,000 gallons. In the engine house is a thirty-five horse-power engine; attached is a forty horse-power boiler. Both are bran-new and of latest improved pattern. In the chaser house we found a Blake crusher, the weight of which is 15,000 pounds. Below is a washer and chaser, weighing eleven tons. In the sand room is a revolving drier. The capacity of this drier is sixty-five tons a day (10 hours). It was purchased from the Lewistown Foundry and Machine Company and is a nice piece of machinery. In the pump-house is a pump, purchased in Buffalo, New York, that will throw 110 gallons per minute. This pump is to force water from the dam (below the works) to the reservoir above. The main building is 100x25 ft.; and the washer and crusher house, 12x25 ft. We went into the drift (which is supplied with tram railway, leading to the works,) about 100 feet, at the end of which we entered a "sand-room," with a "roof" 75 feet thick. This room is 100x20 ft. The quality of sand in all parts of this room is found to be the same. This is rather remarkable, as the sand, by examination, shows a very high per cent. Mr. Quigley says, that, when the works get under full headway, he will turn out 100 tons of sand per day. The works will be put in operation the latter part of this week. We heartily wish the new enterprise unbounded success.

Accident at the Mapleton Sand Company's Quarry.

What may prove a fatal accident occurred at the quarry of the Mapleton Sand Company, Monday afternoon about 3.15 o'clock. A blast was about to be exploded and the men started for shelter. Being much about explosives they have become somewhat careless. Some of them do not go out of the quarry at times of explosion, but seek shelter under and by the side of large rocks in the quarry. The foreman has repeatedly warned them of their danger, but without avail. Monday afternoon among those who sought shelter behind rocks was George Hommond, aged 38 years, a resident of Mapleton, whose family consists of a wife and six children. After the explosion his fellow workmen found him insensible, with a cut about 2½ inches in length on the left front side of his head. Whether the stone causing the cut was thrown into the air and came down upon him or whether he looked out to see the effect of the blast before the missiles were done flying or not cannot be determined. He was removed to his home and medical aid summoned. An examination showed that the sharp end of a stone had made the incision, cutting through the skull, the three coverings of the brain and into the brain matter about half an inch. Drs. Spangler and Borst dressed the injuries. The chances are against his recovery, but being a man of powerful constitution it is possible that the injury may not prove fatal.

FOR SALE.—Mrs. C. W. Mattern offers for sale her lot, having thereon a new dwelling house, situate in the eastern part of the Borough of Mapleton. House has six rooms, is well finished, and is pleasantly located. Good spring of water convenient. Price $1,000. For further particulars call on or address,

MRS. C. W. MATTERN.
9-23-90-3m Mount Union, Pa.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that I have purchased the following property and left same in possession of F. E. Weaver, of Union township, to be used by him until I call for them: 1 Osborne reaper, 1 Osborne mower, 1 Osborne fanning mill, 1 fodder cutter, 1 corn sheller, 1 riding corn plow, 1 furrow plow, 1 shovel plow, 1 harrow, 1 sled, 2 sets breechbands, collars, bridles, check lines, two-horse wagon, etc. All persons are cautioned to not interfere or meddle with the above property.

CHARLES W. WEAVER.
Mapleton Depot, Pa, Sept. 26th.

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Don't READ THIS!

It Might be of Some Benefit to You!

I have just received a new stock of Rubber Goods, comprising everything in that line. I am handling the

CELEBRATED

Lambertville - Snag-Proof

RUBBER BOOT,

the best Rubber Boot in the market—made from pure Para rubber.

A CAR LOAD of SALT!

We have just received a car load of Salt. Prices very low.

Dress Goods.

Ladies, See This!

We have a lot of Delaines and other Dress Goods which we formerly sold at 15 and 20 cents per yard. We are now offering them at 10 cents. They must go. Call and see them.

We have "Hard Pan" boots and can give you hard pan prices on Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

A word to the gentlemen: Have you examined our stock of clothing? We have a big stock and can offer you better bargains in

Fall and Winter Clothing

than you can get in any other market. As for Neckwear and Gents' Furnishings, everybody knows John Gillam keeps the largest stock and sells at the lowest prices,

The cool nights remind us that Underwear is seasonable. Well, we have plenty of it—light, heavy, red, drab, white,—well, just anything you want. Come and see it.

The scarcity of fruit in this section will create a great demand for Canned Goods, Dried and Evaporated Fruits. We have bought largely of these goods and of the justly celebrated California fruit. He are headquarters for these goods and will just add that we cannot replace these goods at the prices we are selling them.

There isn't much fruit to put up, but you will want tin cans and fruit jars for tomatoes, etc. Well, we have them and are selling them very cheap. We don't know what to tell you to make jelly of. We have jelly glasses and will sell them cheap, but you will have to find something with which to fill them.

Sportsmen.

The hunting season is approaching. We have powder, shot, caps, lead, etc. We are handling an excellent quality of powder.

We buy marketable produce. Give me a call.

Respectfully,

J. G. GILLAM.

COLON DEVASTATED.

The Metropolis of Central America Reduced to Ashes.

Riotous Looters Shot Down by the Soldiery.

A most disastrous fire broke out at Colon (Aspinwall), in Colombia, very early on a recent morning. It consumed the greater portion of the town, destroying three-fourths of the place, including the most important business houses.

The fire commenced shortly after midnight. It originated in the back of the store of Rathbun & Pratze, on Bolivar and Fifth streets, near the Electric Light Company's building, which was entirely destroyed. From the start to the time when it burned itself out near the market the fire fed on immense quantities of alcohol, spirits, petroleum, and other inflammable materials, and was entirely beyond human control. Without interruption the flames sprang up in three directions—southerly through Bolivar and Front street, sweeping away every business place, store, and private residence in the way; westerly through Fifth street to the Royal Mail premises, Panama Railway, and General Superintendent's offices, leaving nothing but the walls standing of the latter, and northerly to Fourth street.

In all about 150 buildings were destroyed, including the Postoffice, Supreme Court, Alcaldia, Municipality Prefectura, the agencies of all the steamship companies except the French Company, the Pacific Mail and Royal Mail offices and part of the wharf, every business house of importance on Front street, and all the hotels.

The inhabitants were panic-stricken for a while, but order was soon restored. The fire was got under control about 7 A. M., but a pile of lumber belonging to the Boston Ice Company, containing about 250,000 feet, was still burning.

The total loss is estimated at ahout $1,500,000. The total loss of the Panama Railway alone is calculated at $100,000.

The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained. Some believe it was accidental, while others think it was of incendiary origin. The burned property is guarded at present by soldiers. Only a few of the principal business firms were partly insured.

Several steamers were obliged to leave the wharf during the fire. The United States man-of-war Kearsarge left some hours before the fire broke out. At last accounts the fire had been completely subdued. About a hundred cars of freight in the railroad yard were consumed.

Owing to the riotous behavior of a mob of looters the military opened fire with ball cartridges, killing and wounding several persons. Reinforcements of police have been dispatched. A supply of food has also been sent. Everything is reported quiet now.

Colon, or Aspinwall, is the seaport of the United States of Colombia, on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama. The town contains about three thousand inhabitants.

It is the Pacific end of the railroad connecting Aspinwall with Panama. The railroad depot is near the centre of the town, and is connected with the wharf and the steamers by a track which has apparently not been injured.

FLOODS IN CHINA.

Heavy Loss of Life and a Railway Embankment Destroyed.

The Department of State at Washington has received from the United States Legation at Pekin, China, a report relative to the recent heavy floods in that country. The report says that the floods have been the most serious ever known. It is supposed that an area of 3000 miles and a population of several millions were affected by them. Many people have been drowned. Tens of thousands are refugees from their homes, living on charity.

One result of the floods, the report says, may have far-reaching consequences. Near Lutai, which is a point on the railroad from Tongku to Tongshan, the railway embankment has been destroyed by the people for several miles. It was alleged that the embankment dammed up the water and flooded the country. Forcible possession was taken of the embankment, which was cut in many places; the trains were stopped, and the employes driven away.

The Tongshan colliery has shut down, 3000 men being thrown out of employment, and the operation of the railroad is, of course, suspended. The destruction of the embankment was wanton, and unnecessary for letting off the water. All these proceedings indicate an anti-railroad excitement which may result in postponing indefinitely any further railroad enterprises in China.

GRADE CROSSING VICTIMS.

Three People Horribly Mangled by a Fast Express.

A terrible accident occurred recently on the Central New England and Western Railroad at Vandewater's crossing, near Salt Point, N. Y. M. Wilson Vandewater and wife and John Lattin came to the crossing in a two-seated one-horse wagon. They were on their way to Salt Point. The Boston and Harrisburg express bound east was approaching at the rate of forty miles an hour, and they attempted to cross the track ahead of it.

The engine struck the wagon in the centre, completely demolishing it. Mrs. Vandewater was hurled with terrible force through a wire fence near by. Her face was smashed in and her neck and skull broken. Mr. Vandewater was hurled toward a creek; both legs were broken, some ribs broken and his skull was fractured. Mr. Lattin was hurled into the creek, but he was not so badly mangled as the others. All were instantly killed.

Both men were well known farmers, particularly Mr. Lattin, who was well known all over Dutchess County. The horse attached to the wagon was hurled fifty feet and killed.

A WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

Chicago Offers Washington Park to the Commissioners.

Washington Park, the garden spot of all Chicago, has been tendered to the National Commissioners as a site for the Columbian Exposition. The Commissioners were dissatisfied with the dual site, and brought such pressure to bear upon the local authorities that the tender of Washington Park was finally made. The park is about six miles from the heart of the city and its area is ample. Although not on the lake shores it has an outlet to the lake which will be utilized.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Coroner's Jury found that a signalman was to blame for the accident near Shoemakersville, Penn.

MRS. MARY ALENA WHITTEN, of Westport, Me., aged sixteen, shot herself dead. She had been married three months.

A FIRE in the Eagle Oil Refinery's works in Bayonne, N. J., caused a loss of $250,000.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, United States Minister to Germany, arrived in New York city on a leave of absence.

MRS. LIZZIE HALFORD and Miss Lizzie Weaver, of Brooklyn, N. Y., committed suicide by taking poison.

AT Circleville, N. Y., Charles A. Thompson and a hired man were removing the hide from a cow that had died, when the knife slipped, entering Thompson's left thigh and severing the main artery. Death resulted before he could be carried to the house. He was twenty-five years old.

THE Pennsylvania Prohibition State Committee nominated John D. Gill for Governor in place of Charles Miller, who had declined.

AT Mount Pleasant House, N. H., all vegetation was killed by frost. Six inches of snow is reported at Mount Washington and the temperature at eighteen degrees.

JOHN JAY, ex-United States Minister to Austria, was painfully and perhaps fatally injured in front of the Grand Central Depot, New York city, being knocked down by a cab and sustaining a fracture of the neck.

LEVI and George Bryant, of Jonesport, Me., only sons of Andrew Bryant, were drowned while tending lobster pots.

JOHN NEW, thirty-five years old, committed suicide at Philadelphia, Penn., by shooting himself as he stood over an ice-box containing the dead body of his wife.

South and West.

THE Oakland Bank at Chicago, Ill., has suspended payment. Liabilities, $60,000. The failure also closes the Hyde Park Bank, a branch of the Oakland Bank. Neither bank will resume business.

ONE of the most terrific cyclones that ever visited the western portion of North Carolina swept over the country in and around Greensboro. The tobacco crop in that section of the State was almost ruined.

WHILE John Gladson and his son James were crossing a railroad track near Ooltewah, Tenn., they were struck by a wild engine and killed.

THERE were terrible floods at Hot Springs, Ark., and the valley from one end to the other is in ruins. The main thoroughfare is flooded the whole length of the avenue and every movable object carried away. The loss to property will amount to $75,000.

SIX distinct shocks of earthquake were noticed a few afternoons ago at Columbia, S. C.

NAPOLEON WHITE was hanged for the murder of his wife at Tallahassee, Fla.

SHERMAN LINES and D. L. Lee, of Ottawa, Ohio, quarrelled and shot each other fatally.

HAIL fell to the depth of eight inches in Huron County, Mich., and literally wiped away the crops. The damage is estimated at $300,000. Many farmers were in a destitute condition.

IT is estimated that the cotton in the Memphis (Tenn.) District has been damaged twenty-five per cent. by excessive rains.

HOG cholera is raging in Missouri Valley, Iowa, and adjoining counties.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARDIN, of Kentucky, instructed the State Auditor to refuse to grant a license to the Frankfort and Henry County lotteries, which are operated in that State.

CAPTAIN A. R. EGBERT, of the Second Infantry, United States Army, died suddenly at Fort Omaha, Neb. Captain Egbert was appointed to the regular army from New Jersey in July, 1866.

THE Colorado Democratic State Convention at Denver nominated Judge Caldwell Yeaman, of Trinidad, for Governor.

THOMAS LEWIS, a lineman in the employ of the Thomson-Houston Company, cut into a live wire at Omaha, Neb., and was instantly killed.

TWO cadets at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., Frank W. McConnico, of Texas, and W. T. Taliaferro, of Gloucester County, Va., engaged in a personal encounter in which fifteen rounds were fought. Two hours afterward Taliaferro died, it is presumed, from the punishment he received at the hands of McConnico.

Washington.

SENATOR ALDRICH and Major McKinley united in a telegram to the President at Cresson, Penn., that the Tariff bill would be reported back immediately, making it possible for Congress to adjourn by October 1.

FROM the House Indian Affairs Committee a bill was reported to pay $6,211,714 to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nation of Indians for title in fee simple to 6,201,633 acres of land in the Indian Territory, being land which the Indians in 1866 ceded to the United States for the especial purpose of locating other friendly Indians and freedmen thereon.

THE President made the following nominations: Judges of Probate in the Territory of Utah—Francis L. Daggett, of Washington County; Henry Shields, Summit County; Charles A. Herman, Tocele County; Jacob Johnson, San Pete County: Stephen V. Frazier, Rich County; Charles Foote, Juan County; William Goodwin, Cache County; Hector W. Haight, Davis County; Thomas S. Watson, Wasach County.

THE executive session of the Senate was confined to the consideration of the nomination of George B. Maney, of Tennessee, to be Minister to Uruguay and Paraguay, who was confirmed.

UNITED STATES revenue cutters have been ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury to take active measures against seal poachers in Behring Sea.

MR. MILLER, of South Carolina, who was, on the day before, declared to be elected as a Representative from the Seventh South Carolina District, appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

THE President and his party returned to Washington from Cresson, Penn. They traveled from Cresson in General Superintendent Sheppard's private car. Mr. Harrison spent the evening at the White House, but the ladies went to Mr. Wanamaker's residence, to remain while the Executive Mansion is being repaired. The President feels much benefited by his sojourn in the mountains.

THE House adopted a resolution directing the Commissioners on Accounts to investigate charges that J. L. Wheat, Postmaster of the House, let the contract for carrying the mails to Samuel Culbertson for $5000 a year, on condition that Culbertson should pay him $150 a month, and that Wheat did receive that sum for five months.

A COMMISSION has selected the old baseball park, corner of North Capitol and G streets, Washington, as the site for the proposed new Government printing office authorized by Congress, the purchase price being fixed at $143,000.

Foreign.

A REVOLT having broken out in Cambay, Guzerat, India, against taxation, troops were sent to the scene to restore order. In an encounter between the troops and a mob thirteen persons were killed, twenty were injured and two hundred were made prisoners.

JAMES B. LANG, the Treasurer of Ontario County, has been arrested at Toronto, Canada, charged with the embezzlement of $8000 of the county's funds.

THE village of Ruthi, in the canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, has been devastated by fire. Three hundred houses were destroyed. The loss of one life is reported. All the people whose houses have been burned are in a destitute condition.

A CONFLICT has taken place between Turks and Armenians at Van, Turkey, in which forty were killed, chiefly Turks.

THE floods in the Department of the Gard, France, have caused much damage to property.

BY the derailing of a train between Florence and Fiesole, Italy, five persons were killed and twenty injured. King Humbert and Queen Margaret were about to start for the races, but upon learning of the disaster they abandoned their intention and immediately proceeded to the scene of the accident, where they personally directed the care of the injured.

THE United States steamer Baltimore, which took the body of Captain Ericsson to Sweden, has sailed from Stockholm on her return to the United States.

A REVOLUTION has broken out in Munipur, India. The Maharajah fled and his brother assumed control.

AN accident in which five people were killed and twenty injured occurred on a street railway between Florence, Italy, and Fiesole, three miles away, on which electric cars are used.

ORDER has been restored in Manipur, India. The Maharajah has abdicated in favor of his brother.

GENERAL LESZCYNSKI has been appointed German Minister of War to succeed General Verdy du Vernois.

THE damage by the floods in the Department of Ardeche, France, alone amounts to $10,000,000.

IN a duel at Hatzburg, Germany, between Lieutenant Blethstasser and Lieutenant Garder, of the German army, the former was killed. The duel was the result of a quarrel in a restaurant.

THE epidemic of suicide continues in Berlin, Germany. A sensation was created by the discovery that Major Von Norman, Commandant of the Cadets' School, had killed himself by taking poison. To make his work doubly sure, after he had swallowed the poison he opened the arteries in his arms.

A COMMERCIAL panic prevails in Lisbon, Portugal, where the leading banks are trembling. A crisis was imminent.

AN explosion occurred on the steamer Pandora at Armstrong's shipyard at Newcastle, England. Twelve persons employed about the steamer were so badly scalded by the escaping steam that they died.

ARTHUR BOWYER, Charles McDonald and Hugh Roney were drowned in Stony Lake, Canada, through the upsetting of a sailboat.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE popcorn crop is a failure.

TEXAS has an immense corn crop.

IOWA has passed a stringent tramp law.

PORTLAND, Me., is shipping iron pipe to China.

GOOD land in Vermont can be bought for $3 an acre.

THE wheat crop of France is estimated at 298,160,000 bushels.

THE orange crop of 1890 in Florida will be below the average.

THERE will probably be more silos filled this year than ever.

BOTH Brazil and Cuba are reported as favoring reciprocity.

IMPROVEMENT societies are forming in nearly every town in Georgia.

THE value of the New Jersey cranberry crop is estimated at $1,000,000.

HAY fever appears to have been less prevalent than in former years.

GREAT BRITAIN yearly consumes $40,000,000 worth of fruit from Jamaica.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, is now the fourth largest hog packing center in America.

CHRISTIAN CONRAD, an Iowa farmer, recently celebrated his 110th birthday.

UTAH wants ten acres of the World's Fair Grounds whereon to display its exhibit.

THE price of a good-looking female slave in the United States of Colombia is $100.

THE Southern sugar yield or crop promises to be larger than any year since the war.

MUCH damage has been done to the cotton crop of Tennessee by recent excessive rains.

FRANCE can now put 1,500,000 men in the field, with a reserve amounting to 2,500,000 more.

NEBRASKA with 600,000 less in population, has seventy-one more boys in prison than Kansas.

THE savings bank deposits in Ireland are larger than ever before known in the history of the country.

RECENT heavy rains have inflicted great injury upon the rice crops in all the rivers south of Charleston.

THE number of election districts in New York State is increased from 3595 to 5368 by the new election law.

BALTIMORE'S public schools are overcrowded and the overcrowding is especially noticeable in the colored schools.

A FAMILY of eight persons has been killed at Presburg, Hungary, by ignorantly eating the fruit of the nightshade plant.

THE hop crop of this country is estimated at 160,000 bales for 1890, and the annual consumption is said to be about 200,000 bales.

MRS. ROBINSON, of Fort Gratiot, Mich., recently married her adopted son. She was forty-five years old and the young man thirty-two.

SOPHIE FRANCE, aged sixty, has sued Solomon Oviatt, also aged sixty, for $2000 for stealing a kiss. Both parties are from Akron, Ohio.

A UNIQUE canvass is now progressing in the Fort Scott (Kan.) District, where General John H. Rice and his son are opposing candidates for the Legislature.

NEARLY 13,000,000 shad have been planted in the open waters of Georgia during the last two years. The rivers of Georgia are said to be the best in the country for the propagation of fish.

FRED DUPREE, the richest squawman on the Cheyenne reservation, has offered to give $10,000 and a number of horses and some land to the white man who will marry his daughter, Swift-as-the-wind. She is said to be very comely.

OVER 55,000 German emigrants went out from German ports and through Antwerp and Amsterdam during the past six months

LATER NEWS.

MRS. MILLER, the wife of a farmer, was murdered in a lonely wood near Merchantville, N. J.; a colored man has been arrested for the crime.

THE Prouty & Barr Boot and Shoe Company, of Philadelphia, Penn., was seized by the Sheriff on judgments aggregating $53,151.

THE Barrowsville Mill at Taunton, Mass., was burned, together with a storehouse and a two-story tenement house. Loss, $75,000 to $100,000.

THE Worcester (Mass.) Music Festival closed with the performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

A PECULIAR distemper has broken out among the horses in the vicinity of Manchester, N. H., which has baffled the veterinarians. The disease begins in a slight lameness and culminates in swollen limbs and running sores.

THE President signed the bill granting a pension to Henry A. Barnum, Brevet Major-General of Volunteers.

THE annual report of Dr. Purvis, Surgeon-in-Charge of the Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, shows that during the year there were 2580 inmates of the hospital; of this number 2052 were discharged and 283 died. The number remaining at the close of the year was 232. On the recommendation of the Commissioner of Pensions 128 ex-soldiers were admitted and treated.

AFTER ten days' hard work the Conference Committee on the Tariff bill completed its work and reported the result to the House.

THE report of the Board of Visitors of the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, shows that the number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 1397. Of this number 1075 were males and 322 females; 274 males and eleven females were admitted during the year; ninety-seven persons were discharged, and 112 males and twenty-eight females died during the year. Of the admissions during the year, 115 were from the homes for disabled volunteer soldiers.

THE President made the following nominations: E. Burd Grubb, of New Jersey, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain; Edwin H. Conger, of Iowa, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil.

IT is believed that fifty lives were lost in the floods in the south of France.

A STORM swept over a large portion of Algeria, doing an immense amount of damage.

THE Moorish army defeated and routed the insurgents in the district of Alt Shokhman. The rebels lost heavily in killed and wounded and many were made prisoners. All the leaders who were captured were beheaded. The victorious troops pursued the insurgents and destroyed several of their villages.

A PRIZE FIGHT between Joe McAuliffe, of California, and Frank P. Slavin, the Australian, was fought in the rooms of the Ormonde Club, London, England, and Slavin was declared the winner after two rounds. McAuliffe was a disappointment.

IRA W. SMITHERS, a farmer, while temporary insane, hanged himself in his barn, near Renssalaer Falls, N. Y. A week before he tried to poison himself.

A SOUTH bound freight train jumped the trestle at Shepperville, Penn., killing Fireman Silas Elder and Brakeman Shreckengost and fatally injuring Engineer Frank Wood.

COUNTY CLERK EDWARD F. REILLY died from pneumonia at his home in New York city after a short illness.

JIM TATE, who killed Stephen Tate, near Brierfield, Ala., has been lynched.

REV. ANDREW DEMPSEY, candidate for the Legislature in Cobb County, Ga., dropped dead while making a speech.

COLONEL E. C. BOUDINOT died at Fort Smith, Ark., of dysentery. He was the most noted of the Cherokees. He was born in Georgia and went with his tribe to the present home of the Cherokees in 1835.

MRS. DAVID HERMANN and three children were fatally poisoned by eating canned fruit at Galveston, Texas.

THE President and family, who have been the guests of Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wanamaker since their return from Cresson, Penn., again took up their abode in the White House. The repairs have been completed, and the building is reported to be in excellent sanitary condition.

IN executive session the Senate confirmed the following nominations: E. Burd Grubb, of New Jersey, Minister to Spain; Edwin H. Conger, Iowa, Minister to Brazil; Fremont Wood, United States District Attorney for Idaho.

THE Commissioner of Pensions made 181 promotions in the clerk grades of his office, preparatory to the appointment to the lower grades of 438 clerks provided for under a recent act of Congress.

THE wrecked United States warships Trenton and Vandalia have been sold by the Samoan Government to a San Francisco wrecking firm.

EIGHTY lace factories have been closed in France in consequence of strikes.

THE Brazilian Minister of Education has resigned.

THE Spanish Government is placing a cordon of troops along the frontier of Portugal in consequence of apprehensions of a revolution in that country.

A MAN committed suicide during service in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by shooting himself twice with a revolver.

ANOTHER unsuccessful attempt has been made upon the life of the Russian Czar. This time the conspirators wrecked a train by which it was believed the Czar intended to travel from St. Petersburg to Warsaw.

A Perpetual Fire.

In the peninsula of Abeheron, in the province of Schirwan, formerly belonging to Persia, but now a part of Russia, there is found a perpetual, or what the natives call an eternal fire, which is known to have been burning over two thousand years. It rises with a constant flame from an irregular orifice of about twelve feet in depth and 120 feet in width. The flame rises to a heigth of six or eight feet, unattended with smoke or disagreeable smell, waving back and forth with the wind, like a field of golden grain.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Escape of a $20,000 Manuscript.

The novelist Stevenson recently came near losing all of his unpublished manuscripts, among them a story already contracted for and for which the author is to receive $20,000. The vessel on which he with his wife was sailing from Samoa to Auckland, caught fire, and the sailors began to throw overboard the movables that had become ignited. Mrs. Stevenson stopped one just as he lifted her husband's box containing all his papers. The man was persuaded to deluge the box with water instead.—*New York Sun.*

The French Government has made the manufacture of gun-cotton cartridges a State monopoly.

M. L. Thompson & Co., Druggists, Coudersport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

THERE are thirty-one trust companies in the State of New York.

Money invested in choice one hundred dollar building lots in suburbs of Kansas City will pay from five hundred to one thousand per cent. the next few years under our plan. $25 cash and $5 per month without interest controls a desirable lot. Particulars on application. J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure. Harmless in effect, quick and positive in action. Sent prepaid on receipt of $1 per bottle. Adeler & Co., 522 Wyandotte st., Kansas City, Mo

Timber, Mineral, Farm Lands and Ranches in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, bought and sold. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Oklahoma Guide Book and Map sent any where on receipt of 50 cts. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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Indigestion And Dyspepsia Are Cured by

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Highly concentrated. Dose small. In quantity costs less than one-tenth cent a day per hen. Prevents and cures all diseases. If you can't get it, we send by mail post-paid, One pack. 25c. Five $1. 2 1-4 lb. can $1.20; 6 cans $5. Express paid. Testimonials free. Send stamps or cash. Farmers' Poultry Guide (price 25c.) free with $1.00 orders or more. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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FRAZER AXLE GREASE BEST IN THE WORLD. Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

A FATAL BLUNDER.

An Awful Wreck Caused by a Boy's Negligence.

Eight Persons Killed and Two Badly Injured.

Eight persons killed, two wounded and a large amount of property destroyed are the results of one of the worst collisions that ever happened on the Central Ohio Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The accident occurred on a sharp curve, one mile west of Pleasant Valley, Ohio, midway between Newark and Zanesville, at about twelve o'clock at night. It is attributed to the criminal negligence of the operator, a young man named Keelty. The trains in collision were a westbound freight train, on which the engineer was John S. Buckingham; the fireman, W. M. Firestone; conductor, Bash, and an eastbound freight, with John Camp, engineer; Harry Wilson, fireman, and William Crouse, conductor. The dispatcher had orders at Black Hand to hold the eastbound train, and in addition an order was made for two trains to meet at that point. Buckingham called for orders and was given a clean block by the operator, who claims to have overlooked the two orders. He has not been seen since, but evidently has decamped. The killed are John S. Buckingham, William Firestone, B. F. Smart, Thomas McCrae, all of Newark, Ohio; John Cochran, supposed to be a Cleveland printer; Glenn Bash, an employe of the Baltimore and Ohio at Zanesville; George W. Stoneburne, of the same place, and a man whose name is unknown. The bodies were horribly mangled. All were taken to Newark, Ohio. The injured are: John Camp, leg amputated; Harry Wilson, hands and arms cut and scalded.

The engines are total wrecks, being locked together so that it is impossible almost to separate them. Twenty-five cars filled with wire nails, iron, steel, oats, middlings, corn, flour, lumber, ore and empties were jammed and splintered, all being crowded in the space of seven or eight car-lengths. The wrecking trains were sent down and the debris cleared away. The loss to the company will be not less than $50,000.

Following this wreck two passenger trains were in collision one mile west of Barnesville, Ohio, demolishing two express cars, both engines and the mail car. Engineer John Wheeler and a baggageman, "Ed." Murdock, had their legs broken. The accident was due to disobedience of orders on the part of one train. The officials announce that one was killed.

A PARENT'S VENGEANCE.

A Bride of a Few Hours Murdered by Her Father.

In a little cottage in Lacon, Ill., are the dead bodies of a father and daughter, the latter a bride of a few hours. In May last Charles Seifert and family went to that city. The father and daughter were employed as weavers in the Lacon woolen mills. A young Englishman named Jos. Baxter was also employed in the mills, and courted the daughter, Mary, against the father's consent. The young man never called at the house but managed to see the girl elsewhere, and the young people finally became engaged.

Seifert met the young couple out walking, abused Baxter, and threatened to kill both and shoot himself. Baxter boarded two doors from Seifert, and on the night before the tragedy, he and Mary were married there by a Justice of the Peace. Seifert when he heard of this went to the house and asked to see the marriage certificate. This being shown to him he seemed satisfied, and told the young wife to come to his house and get her trunk, which she did. Next morning Seifert sent a little daughter to Baxter with the information that he wished to become reconciled to his son-in-law and would apologize to him. Baxter went over, and Seifert treated him kindly, showed him where he had made a record of the marriage in the family Bible, and requested him to let Mary come home. Baxter consented, and after much persuasion, Mary, who seemed very much afraid, went. She passed into the front room with her father, her stepmother remaining in the kitchen. Mary had not been in the room more than five minutes when a report was heard followed by another, and the neighbors, attracted by the screaming of Mrs. Seifert, rushed over to the house and found father and daughter dead within two feet of one another. A breechloading shotgun lay at Seifert's side. The cause of the tragedy is said to have been Seifert's anger at being deprived of his daughter's wages.

ACRES OF BURNING FAT.

A Great Chicago Packing House Destroyed by Fire.

Two hundred thousand pounds of sausage and 7000 dressed hogs were a few of the things burned in one of Fowler's big packing houses at the stock yards in Chicago, Ill., a few days ago. A watchman who was patrolling the district shortly after midnight saw flames springing from the engine room. He tried to extinguish the fire, but the blaze grew so large that he was forced to summon the fire engines. This was at two o'clock. A furious fire ate its way through the great building, which is bounded on all sides by similar structures owned by the same concern. The warerooms, the chill rooms, and the ice machines are wrecked. Twenty-two fire engines and the fire boat Chicago worked on the fire all day. The loss is $650,000.

Three firemen were slightly injured during the day. The Fowler Brothers' plant was recently sold to an English syndicate. It is understood that the insurance has not yet been exchanged.

SLAVE TRADING.

Over 10,000 South Sea Islanders Sold Into Servitude.

Late advices from the South Sea Islands tell a startling story of the treatment of Island savages. Whole islands in the Solomon group in the New Hebrides and in other sections of Polynesia have been depopulated by the ravages of men employed to seize and transport natives to the plantations of New Caledonia and the Fiji Islands.

Scarcely a vessel arrives from Australia that does not bring news of the massacre of some white trader or skipper by natives who have been gradually driven into desperation by the treatment they have received from the whites. Thirty or more vessels are engaged in the nefarious traffic and no less than 10,000 native savages have been carried off into slavery.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

215TH DAY.—The substitute bill for the relief of the United States Supreme Court was discussed....The bill passed by the House of Representatives granting leave of absence for fifteen days each year to Postoffice employes, was reached on the Senate calendar and, after discussion, was dropped.

216TH DAY.—The bill to change the fire limit of the postoffice and Federal building at Brooklyn was passed....Mr. Hale introduced a joint resolution for the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial building which shall be a fitting monument to the memory of Ulysses S. Grant, which is to contain a military and naval museum, etc., and in the inner court of which may be placed to rest the mortal remains of distinguished Americans....At the expiration of the hour assigned to the calendar the House bill, with the Senate substitute, to define and regulate the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, was taken up. The bill went over without action.

217TH DAY.—The substitute bill for the relief of the Supreme Court was passed.... The Land Court bill was taken up....Among the bills passed was the Senate bill in recognition of the merits and services of Chief Engineer George Wallace Melville, United States Navy, and of the other officers and men of the Jeannette Arctic expedition.... The Senate also passed a bill directing the payment of an old balance of $13,930 long due the inventor Ericsson and now asked for by his legal representatives.

218TH DAY.—The Land Court bill was discussed....Mr. Plumb reported a Senate joint resolution authorizing the extension for one year of the time of payment for land on pre-emption or homestead claims whenever, by reason of failure of crops, the settler is unable to make payment within the time prescribed by law. The resolution was passed....The calendar was then taken up, the first bill upon it being the House bill to prevent the product of convict labor from being furnished to or for the use of any department of the Government, and to prevent the product of convict labor from being used upon public buildings or other public works. The bill was passed over and the next bill on the calendar was taken up, being a House bill to amend "An act to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories and the District of Columbia. The bill was laid aside without action. Several other bills on the calendar were also objected to.

219TH DAY.—The resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to buy nickel for armor plates was discussed, but not acted upon....Among the bills passed was the House bill granting leave of absence to clerks and employes in first and second class postoffices....Mr. Sherman introduced a bill appropriating $133,000 for the purchase, for the use of the Senate, of the Maltby House, at Jersey avenue and B street, Northwest, with the vacant lots on the north side of it....The conference report on the bill to establish the Rock Creek Park in the District of Columbia was agreed to....The nominations of E. Burd Grubb, of New Jersey, for the Spanish mission, and Edwin H. Conger, of Iowa, for the Brazilian mission, were received from the President.

220TH DAY.—Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to forfeit the lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for the portion of its line between Bismarck, in North Dakota, and Walula, in Oregon....The House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase nickel ore or nickel matte for use in the manufacture of steel armor was agreed to....The unfinished business was then taken up, being the Senate bill to establish a United States Land Court. It went over.

In the House.

225TH DAY.—Another day was spent in an effort to obtain a quorum for action upon the Langston-Venable election case.... Mr. Moore, of New Hampshire, introduced the following resolution: That the Committee on Rules be instructed to report an additional rule, to-wit: Rule XLVI Contempt of the House. When a call of the House discloses the presence of a quorum, any member absenting himself on the succeeding roll-call, for the purpose of breaking a quorum, shall be arraigned at the bar of the House, and fined in the sum not exceeding $500.

226TH DAY.—A quorum was obtained, and the contested election cases of Langston against Venable and Miller against Elliott were decided in favor of the Republican contestants....Mr. Mason reported favorably with an amendment the bill granting the consent of the Government to the erection of a bridge over the North River between New York and New Jersey....The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill. The afternoon was consumed in a discussion of the French Spoliation claims. Without action the committee rose.

227TH DAY.—It was resolved to exclude from the permanent record Mr. Kennedy's recent speech reflecting upon the Senate and Senator Quay....Then the Senate bill granting a pension of $2000 a year to Jessie Benton Fremont was passed. This was followed by the Senate bill granting a similar pension to the widow of General Crook, which was passed. The House bill granting a pension of $100 a month to the widow of Brigadier-General Roger Jones was recommitted....On motion of Mr. Boutelle the Senate bill was passed providing that naval vessels of the first rate shall be named after the States of the Union; those of the second rate after cities; those of the third rate after imporiant occurrences or names connected with the naval history of the United States, and those of the fourth rate after lakes and rivers.... The House adopted unanimously Mr. McCreary's resolution asking for the papers in the Barrundia case.

228TH DAY.—The conference report on the Land Forfeiture bill was adopted....Mr. Hemphill presented the conference report on the bill for the establishment of the Rock Creek Park, in the District of Columbia. The report was agreed to—yeas 129, nays sixty-five....Mr. Payne, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to investigate the Silcott defalcation, called up the bill defining the duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The bill authorizes and requires payment to the Sergeant-at-Arms upon his requisition. It is only when the payment is actually made by this officer to the member that any receipt can be required. A bond in the sum of $50,000 is required. The bill was passed ....A bill was passed appropriating $200,000 for the construction of new buildings and enlarging the military post at Plattsburg, N. Y....The House agreed to a conference report on the bill granting a pension to the widow of General Hartranft. The amount granted is $100 a month.... Mr. Enloe brought up a resolution reciting that it is alleged that the Postmaster of the House, J. L. Wheat, whose duty it is to let contracts for the carrying of the mails, let the contract to one Samuel Culbertson for $5000 a year, on the condition that Culbertson should pay to him (Wheat) $150 a month out of the money received from the Government for his services; and that Wheat did receive that sum for five months; and directing the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads to investigate these charges, and such other matters as pertain to Wheat's administration of the postoffice of the House of Representatives. A committee was appointed.

229TH DAY.—The conference report on the Tariff bill was presented and read....On motion of Mr. Grout a Senate bill was passed prohibiting "bookmaking" in the District of Columbia....A Senate amendment was agreed to, to the bill extending to members of the Marine Corps the provisions of the act for the retirement of non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army after thirty years' service. The amendment further extends the provisions to the Navy....The House, at its evening session, passed 112 private pension bills.

230TH DAY.—The conference report on the Tariff bill passed the House by a vote of 152 to eighty-one. The only deviation from a strict party vote was on the part of Messrs. Coleman, Featherston and Kelly, who voted with the Democrats in the negative. Mr. McKinley them reported from the Committee on Ways and Means a resolution providing for final adjournment on the following Tuesday, and it was adopted without division.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

ST. LOUIS has released Pitcher Ramsay.

BRODIE, of the League, is Boston's sacrifice hitter.

BOSTON'S League team is in a dilapidated condition.

SHORTSTOP RAY has developed into the star of the Baltimore team.

EVERYTHING indicates that the national game is growing in England.

IN England in summer the games begin at half-past six and last about two hours.

JOE QUIN deserves the palm for the best general work in the Boston Players' Club.

SHANNON played second base in a recent Pittsburg game without an assist or a put-out.

PITCHER CLARKSON, of the Boston League team, has not been so successful as usual this season.

THE Boston League Club claims to have signed all but three of its players for next season.

DAVIS, the centre fielder of the Clevelands, is one of the best throwing outfielders in America.

GREAT has been the rivalry in playing this season between Ward, Kelly, Ewing and Comiskey.

INTEREST is not dead in amateur baseball, even if apathy does prevail in the professional arena.

PHENOMENAL SMITH makes the forty-sixth man signed by the Pittsburg League Club this season.

THE two astonishing features of the season have been the success of Ward's team and the great rise of Anson's Colts.

PITCHER TERRY is the only member of the Brooklyn Players' League team who has been with the club since it was organized.

TITCOMB, of Toledo, is the first, and so far the only, pitcher in the American Association to shut an opposing team out without a hit.

HIS success this season in lining out the ball has filled Pete Browning with joy and increased his insatiable appetite for hot roasted peanuts.

PETE BROWNING, of the Clevelands, has made the most two-baggers, thirty-nine, and Shindle, of the Philadelphias, leads in three-baggers with twenty.

LONG JOHN EWING, of the New York Players, has stolen one lonely wee base this year. But he has kept lots of other fellows from stealing them, too.

THE general feeling among the Players is that the double umpire system was an expensive luxury, and that four good men were better than eight bad ones.

NOWADAYS the game has got down to the point that no matter how many good men a club may have in a team if it is weak in the box it can cut no figure at all in a race.

IT was a sure thing two weeks before the close of the season that the Brooklyns, Bostons and Louisvilles would carry off the pennants of their respective organizations.

OF all the teams in the Players' League Ward's is deserving of the most praise. Ward has proved himself a better general than he had ever been credited with being before.

FAATZ has been relieved of the captaincy of the Buffalo Players' Club and laid off temporarily by the directory of that club, because his ideas of management did not jibe with those of Vice-President Gilbert.

ANSON has developed a couple of phenomenal pitchers this season, but his principal stand-by was Hutchinson. This twirler in a year or two will make the Keefes and Clarksons hustle to keep their honors.

THE Pittsburgs are the best tail enders that ever traveled. They never show any signs of demoralization, but put up good ball right through. Their hard, earnest efforts to win make their games well worth looking at.

IT has been rumored that discontent among the players of the St. Louis Browns is the cause of their recent defeats. The trouble is said to originate in the appointment of Second Baseman Gerhardt as captain of the team.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	78	45	.634	Philade'a	67	59	.532
Brooklyn	75	53	.586	Pittsburg	55	67	.451
New York	75	53	.579	Cleveland	52	73	.416
Chicago	71	62	.534	Buffalo	34	93	.268

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn	82	43	.656	Cincin'ati	73	54	.575
Boston	75	53	.586	New York	63	64	.496
Chicago	79	53	.598	Cleveland	42	85	.331
Philadel	76	50	.603	Pittsburg	22	110	.167

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Louisville	79	41	.658	Toledo	64	55	.538
St. Louis	75	50	.600	Athletic	55	66	.451
Columbus	68	54	.557	Syracuse	46	69	.400
Rochester	57	57	.500	Baltimore	36	87	.293

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
N. Haven	80	33	.708	Newark	57	61	.483
Lebanon	59	49	.546	Ha'sb'g	49	69	.415

THE LADY MANAGERS.

President Palmer Announces the World's Fair Women for Chicago.

President Palmer, of the World's Fair National Commission, just before leaving Chicago for his Michigan home, announced the names of the nine members of the Chicago Board of Lady Managers and alternates as follows:

Mrs. Potter Palmer; alternate, Mrs. Sarah T. Hallowell; Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham; alternate, Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, Jr.; Mrs. J. S. Lewis; alternate, Julia B. Shattuck; Mrs. M. A. Mulligan; alternate, Mrs. Annie C. Myers; Frances Dickinson; alternate, Mrs. H. H. Ten Eyck; Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace; alternate, Mrs. M. J. Sanders; Mrs. Myra B. Tradwell; alternate, Mrs. Leander Stone; Mrs. Clara M. Doolittle; alternate, Mrs. General Arthur H. Chetlain; Mrs. Matilda R. Carse; alternate, Frances Willard.

Among ladies from other States are Mrs. John A. Logan, Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Jefferson Davis, and Miss Mildred Lee, daughter of General Robert E. Lee.

Do your clothes last as they used to? If not, you *must* be using a *soap* or *washing powder* that *rots* them. Try the good *old-fashioned* Dobbins's Electric Soap, *perfectly pure* to-day as in 1865.

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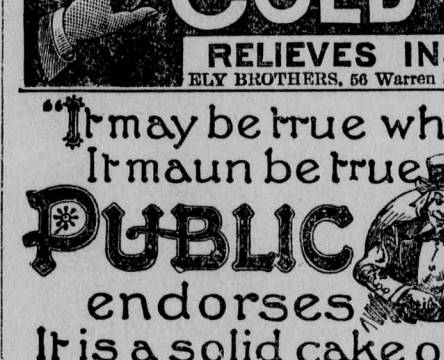

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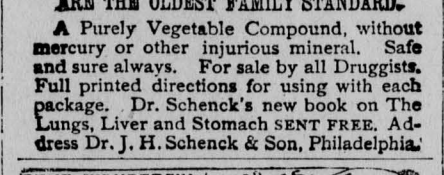
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HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

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NYNU—39

NO ONE NEED SUFFER.

Dr. Tobias' Celebrated Venetian Liniment acts like a charm for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Nausea, Sick Headache, &c.

Warranted perfectly harmless. (See OATH ACCOMPANYING each bottle, also directions FOR USE.) Its SOOTHING and PENETRATING qualities are felt immediately. Try it and be convinced. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 40 Murray St., N. Y.

DIGGING

Wells for water by the old Pick and Shovel method will answer very well where you are satisfied with small pay and great risk to life and health, and where your employer is satisfied to use water from a "dug well," which is nothing at the best but a receptacle for filth, such as toads, bugs and worms and seepings from outhouses and cesspools. If you will send two stamps

FOR

our catalogues, fully describing our famous Machinery for Boring and Drilling Wells by the latest, safest and most approved methods, we will mail them to you, and you can see what we have to say about this certain and easy way of making

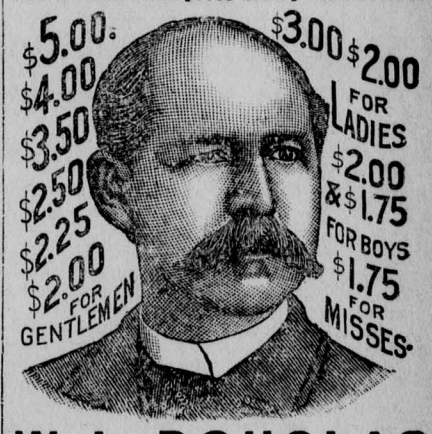
MONEY

more rapidly than you make it in any other business with *ten times* the capital invested. At the same time the Wells you make will furnish nothing but pure water, all surface seepings being shut out permanently.

This advertisement will appear but once. Cut out and preserve our address.

LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

CAUTION. W. L. Douglas Shoes are warranted, and every pair has his name and price stamped on bottom



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Send address on postal for valuable information.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

PENSIONS OLD CLAIMS SETTLED UNDER NEW LAW. Soldiers, Widows, Parents, etc. for blank applications and information. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Pension Agent, Washington, D. C.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES Church Fairs, dealers in Holiday Goods & Souvenir for Tourists. Send stamp for CATALOGUE. GWYER & COLDWELL, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

AGENTS Proof $100 month made selling our new Talmage Book, also Mother, Home and Heaven, by T. L. Cuyler, $2.75. 10,000 Curiosities of the Bible, $2. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, New York.

AGENTS, send for circulars, &c., of new book. *None other like it. Rare opportunity.* Address Geo. W. France, 7 New Chambers St., New York.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. If'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. U.S.A.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Trade Mark $1.00.

Cassville.

The foundation for the new church has been begun. Messrs. Hall, of Newburg, are the masons. Were the wall done, they would have raised the building last week. The old church was dedicated fifty years ago and the foundation fell twice before the church was raised, and a part of it many times since.

Chas. Hight, of Sunbury, was visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Mary Greenland.

Prof. Clayton Benson, of Todd township, is to teach the borough school during the coming term. He has been holding excellent positions in the west and is possessed of excellent qualifications and wide experience. A successful school is assured.

A very handsome cart has been placed on the Broad Top mail route.

Mrs. Clorkson has gone to Philadelphia, particularly in the interests of missionary and temperance work. As her hearing is defective she will consult an eminent expert before she returns.

Miss C. Evans has laid in quite a nice supply of school tablets, cheap and handsome. They are adapted to all kinds of school work, for either pen or pencil. It will pay all who need tablets to examine them.

Miss Mame Heaton has gone to Altoona. She was called to the bedside of her cousin, Mrs. John Elway. Mame is the Florence Nightengale of Cassville. Holmes says, "To Woman's soft hands and pitying hearts we must all come at last." But mankind are prone to forget that except in the hour of their extremity.

With this issue I must hand the correspondent's pen to some one else. What I have written was intended for local interest particularly. I have heard no accusation of injustice to any. Of course I have not, nor did I expect to escape criticism. Miss Fuller wrote when the spirit moved her. Mr. Greely wrote at any time. I have not achieved the celebrity of either for two reasons: First, the spirit did not move me hard enough; second, my superciliary ridge don't measure enough. But now is the opportunity of a life-time for some crititically-inclined to write us some model news and relieve themselves of asurplus of knowledge. But while I have written much distorted and homely Anglo-Saxon surely no one could accuse me of plagiarism. I shall be highly pleased if some one makes the Cassville column exceedingly interesting which will be both a good thing for Cassville and also the ITEM.

Miss Carrie Yoder, of Oakmont, a beautiful suburban town of Pittsburg, enjoyed a pleasant visit to Miss Ella Brown. She was simply delighted with the "dear old town," and was just striking an attitude that she might embody her ideas of the everlasting hills in an immortal poem, when her cousin, Fred Bell, and Will Slep, proprietor of the Altoona *Mirror*, whose fondness for pumpkin pie could could not be questioned, came into town and Carried her away. It was unnatural for Fred to be so selfish, but we will get it back on him when some of the Cassville girls go to Altoona. We will send some Huntingdon county boys after them.

Rev. Burrows preached his initiatory sermon for the M. P. congregation on Sunday evening. He is a Christian gentleman and his work will be felt here.

Revs. Alterton, Alexander and Funk were the prearhers in attendance at the Baptist Association on Sunday. Quite a crowd of people were in attendance, Cassville having a fair representation. As I do not wish to duplicate the Little Trough Creek correspondent's report of the day I shall leave the details to him.

Will Miller, of Dudley, hung himself to a rafter in the mow of his stable on Friday morning. He had been melancholy for some time and had spoken relative to ending his existence. He had all of his business settled and was worth at least five thousand dollars. He had been a successful school teacher and was a man of intelligence. He had a model wife and a lovely little girl. Their home was a happy one.. He had made arrangements for them to come to the Association. But instead they brought him and laid him to rest surrounded by such a multitude as has scarcely been equaled at any funeral in Trough Creek valley. On the fatal morning Mrs. M., noticing his absence, sent the little girl to look for him, but she could not find him. Mrs. M went herself then and her screams when she made the discovery brought Mrs. John Sweet, who cut him down, while Mrs. M., a delicate woman, held him up and tried to resuscitate him, but it was too late, and a coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death by strangulation and by his own hand.

Saltillo.

The Misses Smittle, of Shade Gap, together with Miss Mattie Cornelius and her cousin, Anna Mary Cornelius, paid Saltillo a flying visit on the 27th ult., and took in the P. O. S. of A. celebration. They were the guests of Walter Cornelius and B. W. Beck's family.

Mrs. Diana Doyle, of Three Springs, visited Saltillo on the 27th ult., and was the guest of Mrs. K. M. Henderson and the family of Geo. W. Long, of Clay township.

I noticed Dr. Hamilton and wife, B. Hyssong and Elba Green and wife from Cassville, honoring the P. O. S. of A. with their presence on the 27th.

News reached us on Saturday of the death of Wm. Miller, school teacher of Dudley, who committed suicide by hanging himself. He was rather young and married. It is said despondency was the cause.

The bear has been seen by Mrs. J. Wesley Kough, back of her house at the foot of the mountain, in upper Saltillo. If it does not run and climb too fast it will be killed, as quite a number are watching for it.

It is said Dr. Stever, of Three Springs, is ...ted with something like paralysis in his right side, being unable to walk.

Charles Baird, of Three Springs, ran a nail in his foot and is suffering a great deal from the same. It is said he intends taking up the study of medicine this winter under Dr. Hunter, of New Grenada, Fulton county.

Sherman Sollers and wife buried their infant son on Saturday last at half-past one o'clock. The babe died after great suffering of cholera infantum. It was aged four months.

A party of young men are making preparations to camp out for a few days to gather chestnuts and watch for bear.

Miss Mattie Bucher, of West Virginia, is paying a flying visit to her grandparents here, ere she returns to W. Va., where she is to engage in school teaching.

Rev. Bradford preached a touching sermon on Sunday night, relative to the death of Mrs. Book, of Orbisonia, who died a triumphant death, singing, "Yes, my name's written there."

It is said Henry Weaver has purchased a large stock of goods for his new store.

Henry Roles and family and Mr. Houck and family were the guests of Rev. Burrows on Saturday.

The ladies had provided more eatables than was necessary for the occasion of the dedication.

The editor of the Mapleton ITEM was walking with Mirs Ida McClain in the cake walk on Saturday, when the walk suddenly terminated and the aforesaid couple were presented with a handsome cake. It is said Mr. Swope blushed deeply at the many kind remarks made at his being so fortunate. Mr. Swope, why didn't you divide the cake?

John Anderson, son of Levi Anderson, has been in the habit of driving through the streets of Saltillo at a very unreasonable gait. Sometimes he takes to drinking and makes himself heard by oaths and loud lashes laid on the poor animal that he calls his horse. On Saturday last he became intoxicated and used some very abusive language upon a young, unoffending boy. Does the law of this fair land allow a drunken wretch to insult an inoffensive youth and his parents? Later in the day his conduct became unbearable and R. W. Hudson had a warrant issued for his arrest for fast driving and disorderly conduct. It is a pity for a civilized creature to so far forget himself.

The P. O. S. of A. made quite a respectable showing as they passed through the principal streets of Saltillo, headed by the Saltillo silver cornet band.

Little Trough Creek.

Jack frost has been here three times. This Monday morning about finishes his work so far as killing any thing tender is concerned.

Esquire Glasgow has his new house nearly under roof. It will be a creditable structure.

The corn is most cut off and would be better all off.

We hear of some potato patches that are so badly damaged with rot that they will not be worth digging.

Candidates are bobbing around.

Mrs. G. W. Hazzard, of the mountain city, is visiting in the valley; also, Miss Minnie Davis and Miss M. Greenland, of Huntingdon, and J. O. Wright and wife, of West Huntingdon.

The unfavorable weather interfered with the meeting at the Baptist church on Saturday. But the crowd was large on Sunday. The procession following the remains of W. R. Miller, of Dudley, who committed suicide, added largely to the number. The services were con ducted by Elders Funk and Alderton, the latter offering a very fervent prayer. It it sad to be called on to follow one so favorably know to an early grave, and our heart goes out in deepest sympathy for the grief-stricken widow and I feel that I voice the sentiment of all her christian friends when I pray that God who has promised to be a husband to the widow and a father to the orphan may verify in special manner his promises in this the severest affliction that one can be called on to pass through. Mrs. Miller is a daughter of John Mierley, Esq., and one of Trough Creek's most highly esteemed ladies.

LANE & VANZANDT,

Agents for the

Standard Sewing Machine COMPANY,

have the exclusive right for Huntingdon and Mifflin counties.

Repairing of All Kinds Done.

—Satisfaction Guaranteed.—

Parties wishing to buy a Sewing Machine, should examine the "Standard" before purchasing elsewhere.

We carry a full line of all parts of machines.

Office: Newton Hamilton, Pa.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following property, now in possession of F. E. Weaver, of Union township, belongs to me, and all persons are cautioned to not interfere or meddle with the same: 1 horse, 1 mare, 1 yearling colt, 1 cow and calf, 1 spring wagon and harness, 1 sleigh, etc.

ORLANDO L. WEAVER.

Bellwood, Pa., Sept. 25.

To the Farmers & Others Owning Stock:

We have this to say on the Horse Blanket Question--We have 27 pairs of Horse Blankets that we will sell you at one-half what they are worth. Now is your time to secure a good Blanket suitable for a horse cover.

We have All-Wool Horse Blankets, well suited for Lap Robes. Come and examine them. If you do, and need them, you will buy them.

All-Wool Blankets!

Fall is approaching, and with it comes cool nights. Blankets will be a necessity, and we have a few pairs left that we will offer you, for the next 30 days, at cost. Don't miss this opportunity. You will never be able to buy them in this or any other town at the prices for which we are offering them now.

Gum Boots and Shoes!

A full line of Gum Boots and Shoes at Bottom Figures.

A. B. GILLAM,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

F. H. Harrison. D. F. Harrison.

F. H. Harrison & Son

DEALERS IN

Stoves and Tinware,

Mount Union, Penn'a.

Roofing and Spouting a Specialty

The road between Mapleton and Mount Union being now open, our facilities for doing work in the former place are better than heretofore. Prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed.

Send us your orders. Estimates on Roofing and Sprouting, cheerfully furnished.

New Shoe Store.

Having opened a new Shoe Store in

Hazlett's Block,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa., I respectfully ask a share of patronage.

You will find a complete asortment of

BOOTS and SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS and RUBBER GOODS, ETC., ETC.,

To suit everybody from the infant to the oldest citizen, and the prices are as low as can be had anywhere. The room is well lighted, attractive, and goods show to advantage. No trouble to show goods, and all are welcome to inspect them.

Goods sold for cash giving the customer the advantage of the extra per cent, usually added for delinquents.

GEO. W. YOCUM.

Summer Millinery

I have now a large and full line of Spring Millinery, Dry Goods, Notions, and Furnishing Goods for Ladies.

Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Silks, Satins, Laces, Sashes, Ribbons, Etc.

Prices As Low As the Lowest!

Ladies, come and see my Goods.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

Stage Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.

J. H. RINDLAUB.

Cheap Excursion to the West.

An excursian to Colorado, Utah or California and intermediate points, will start from Cumberland, Md., or Pittsburg, about Sept. 20th. Fares at low rates. Tickets good for 30 days. Those desiring or intending to take a CHEAP and DELIGHTFUL fall trip, please address for full information,

J. H. SMITH, M. D.,
Huntingdon Co. Robertsdale, Pa.

—Twenty-two volumes of Scribner's Magazine, Volume 47 to the present of Harpers', and complete set of Century-magazines elegantly bound will be sold cheap. For further particulars call at this office.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Harrisburg Accom'n.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 10	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	10 05
	8 33	4 28	Marysville	11 22	6 39	9 47
3 38	8 54	4 45	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	9 30
4 00	9 26	5 12	Newport	10 44	5 50	900
	9 52	5 34	Thompsont'n	10 25	5 26	8 37
4 34	10 13	5 52	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	8 17
4 39	10 20	5 58	Mifflin	10 05	5,03	8 12
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	7 45
	10 55	6 31	Granville	9 36	4 29	7 36
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	7 20
5 40	11 39	7 09	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	7 00
5 46	11 46	7 15	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	6 54
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	6 47
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	6 41
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	6 30
6 25	12 31	7 55	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	8 03	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	8 09	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	8 35	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	9 00	Altoona	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12.40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 49	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas.	4 30	10 25
		Bedford		
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50, a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

—Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, heart burn, costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—If you are troubled with a "hacking cough," Downs' Elixir will give you relief at once. Warranted as recommended or money refunded. For sale by A. B. Gillam.